

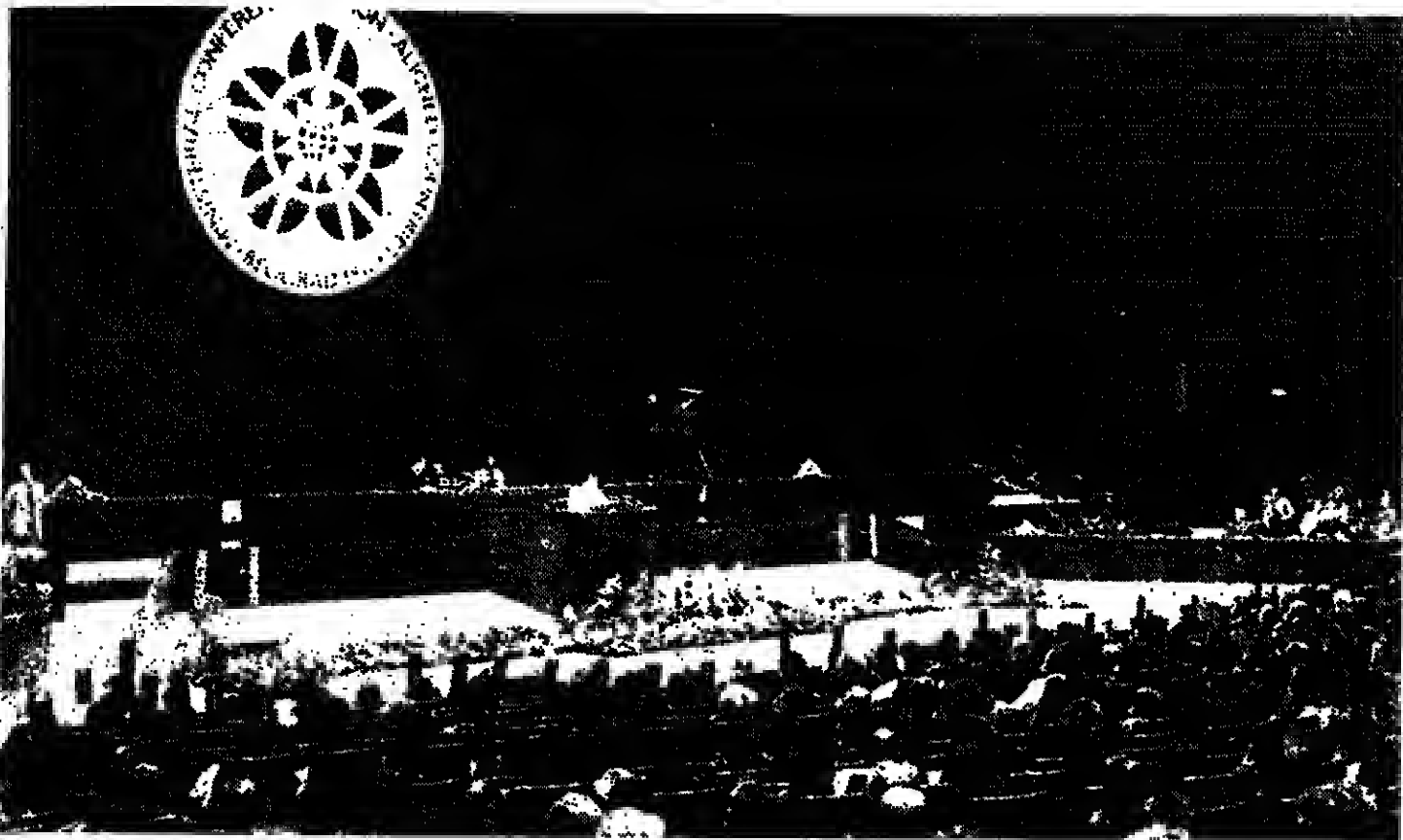
# Herald Tribune

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Delegates in Belgrade Congress Center hall listen to President Tito give address during summit session.

## Tito Warns Third World Over East-West Struggle

### In Opening Nonaligned Conference

By Flora Lewis

BELGRADE, July 25 (NYT) — Yugoslav President Tito today warned the world's nonaligned countries against letting their disputes escalate into East-West power struggles by calling for foreign forces, especially in Africa.

While it named no states, Marshal Tito's speech at the opening session of the 113-member non-aligned conference was clearly aimed against Soviet-backed Cuban intervention in Africa.

"There is every indication that we have again arrived at a dangerous crossroad," the president said, calling on all members of the non-aligned movement to "devise effective means" for settling their disputes "peacefully and democratically." Otherwise, "new forms of colonial presence, or of foreign influence and domination" may be imposed.

Just after he spoke, Zaire's foreign minister, Umba Di Lutete, disclosed that his country has reached an agreement with Angola, which was used as a base for an invasion of Zaire's southern province of Shaba this spring by Katangese rebels. The fighting threatened to blow up into a superpower confrontation.

#### Bans Armed Attacks

The agreement was reached at a meeting of President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and President Agostinho Neto of Angola, with the help of President Sekou Toure of Guinea, at a session of the Organization of African Unity in Khartoum last week, the foreign minister said. It provides for each side to prevent the use of its territory for armed attacks on the other and for disarming rebel groups such as the Cuban-trained Katangese rebels.

A commission composed of representatives of Cameroon, Nigeria, the Sudan and Rwanda was established to make sure that the accord is carried out in the field. The Zaire foreign minister said that the two sides did not discuss the presence of the Cubans in Angola because "we don't care where they are so long as they don't interfere in our affairs. It would be against the principle of nonalignment for us to say who can be in Angola."

By the same token, he indicated, Zaire made no promises about how

### 9 Chile Generals Asked to Resign

SANTIAGO, July 25 (UPI) — The Defense Ministry announced last night that eight air force generals had been asked to resign with their commander in chief, Gen. Gustavo Leigh.

The generals all had more seniority than Gen. Fernando Matthei, who was named by the government to replace Gen. Leigh as commander of the air force and member of the junta.

It is common in Chile that armed forces officers resign as a matter of course when others with less seniority are promoted over them.



Yugoslav President Tito addresses opening of ministerial conference of nonaligned nations.

### Policy-Makers Affected

## U.S. Bans Top Visits to Russia

WASHINGTON, July 25 (UPI) — In a further sign of cooling relations with Moscow, the State Department today announced a general ban on high-level visits to the Soviet Union by U.S. government officials.

Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d said, "Pending a review of our policy, we are deferring on a case-by-case basis high-level visits by American officials to the Soviet Union."

He defined "high-level" to mean policy-makers, and said that working-level visits — generally involving officials below the rank of assistant secretary — would be unaffected.

Mr. Carter stressed that the United States is not trying to discourage private firms or groups from continuing exchanges with the Soviet Union, nor have visas been denied to Soviet officials wanting to travel to the United States.

He said that the department asked Lawrence Simons, assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to cancel a scheduled trip to a U.S.-Soviet housing conference. The conference began

in 1972, as early evidence that détente between the two superpowers was beginning to flourish.

Mr. Simons' visit is the third high-level U.S. visit to the Soviet Union that has been canceled at the department's request within the last month.

Earlier, the department blocked official visits by delegations headed by Frank Press, presidential science adviser, and Barbara Blum, deputy administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency. Transportation Secretary Brock Adams says that his plans for a September trip are under review.

Mr. Carter linked the ban on high-level trips to the Soviet treatment of U.S. journalists and to the recent trials of Soviet dissidents.

"We'd hope as the atmosphere gets better, we could allow such exchanges to become more active," he said.

#### Better Than Now

Asked what guidelines would be used in defining a better atmosphere, Mr. Carter answered,

"Something better than is going on right now."

In related developments affecting U.S.-Soviet relations:

• Deputy assistant secretary of state Mark Schneider told a House subcommittee that there is increasing concern that the Soviet Post Office is refusing to deliver mail postmarked in the United States to prominent Soviet dissidents. He said that the department may make a diplomatic approach to the Kremlin on the issue.

• The Soviet press has accused the U.S. government of knowing in advance about a bombing attack on a Soviet Intourist office in New York and said that President Carter made statements "marked by duplicity and inconsistency" at his last news conference.

• The State Department said that it "categorically rejected" Soviet charges that U.S. diplomat Raymond Smith was attacked by Soviet police outside the U.S. embassy because he "ignored a 'lawful' request to identify himself and tried to drag a militiaman onto our embassy's property."

## Japan Abruptly Dismisses Highest Military Officer

By William Chapman

TOKYO, July 25 (UPI) — Japan's highest-ranking uniformed military officer was abruptly dismissed yesterday for making controversial remarks about civilian control of the Japanese defense forces.

Gen. Hiroomi Kurisu, 58, was removed as chairman of the joint staff council because he said that the military might have to take "supralegal" actions to defend Japan in the event of a surprise attack or in other circumstances.

Shin Kanemaru, director-general of the Japanese Defense Agency, publicly rebuked the general and

said that his comments had created a misunderstanding about civilian control of uniformed men.

It was the first dismissal in Japan's postwar history of such a high-ranking military official and underscored the unusual public debate over defense issues that has arisen this year.

#### Reappraisal Advocated

Gen. Kurisu has been a leader of those advocating a reappraisal of Japan's defense posture, which was fixed in the early 1950s and generally provided only for self-defense forces. The constitution prohibits offensive weapons.

Gen. Kurisu publicly challenged several of the underlying assumptions, asserting at one point that it was difficult to distinguish between defensive and offensive weapons. He tried to upgrade the status of his own office and of the military generally, and once sought direct access on a regular basis to the premier.

For the last three decades, public discussion of such issues has been rare in Japan. But since January, the government of Premier Takeo Fukuda has seemed to encourage the defense debate and it was assumed by many observers that Gen. Kurisu's outspoken remarks had tacit approval at the highest levels. Some believed that he might have been floating trial balloons on behalf of the administration.

#### Challenge Implied

But in the latest confrontation, Gen. Kurisu implied a challenge to the fundamental rule of the military by civilian officials.

In an interview with a weekly magazine, he said that commanders might have to take "supralegal" actions on their own authority in certain events. As examples, he mentioned the protection of a Japanese fishing boat or the response to the approach of an aircraft from a potential enemy.

The law governing the self-defense

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## Senate Votes to Lift Embargo On Weapons Sales to Turkey

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate today voted to lift the three-year-old U.S. arms embargo against Turkey — a move supporters said would restore Turkey's NATO strength and help to spur a Cyprus settlement.

The lifting of the embargo must still be approved by the House, where it will be taken up next week, and aides said that prospects for passage were uncertain.

The 57-to-42 Senate vote marked a major foreign policy victory for President Carter, who had called the removal of the ban the most important foreign issue still facing Congress this session. It was more heavily in the administration's favor than had been expected.

The vote was on a compromise proposal by Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and several other senators. It was endorsed by the White House after it became evident that a flat proposal to end the embargo would probably fail.

The compromise repeals the language of U.S. law by which Congress imposed a total embargo on arms sales to Turkey in retaliation for the 1974 invasion of Cyprus. The ban subsequently was modified to permit Turkey up to \$175 million in military aid so that it was able to meet its NATO commitments.

The Senate compromise, in addition to the language repeal, would retain that ceiling for Turkey and increase aid to Greece to the same level for fiscal 1979. But it would make subsequent aid conditional on serious efforts by the two countries to reach an agreement over Cyprus and to adhere to human rights principles on the island.

Arguing that retention of the embargo would be counterproductive to U.S. policy, Sen. Lloyd Bentsen, D-Texas, told the Senate: "Enough is enough. We have made our point."

Proponents of continuing the ban claimed that Turkey — despite the embargo — was still the third largest recipient of U.S. military aid after Israel and South Korea, and that it has refused to make any concessions toward resolving its dispute with Greece over Cyprus.

Sen. Thomas Eagleton, D-Mo., said that the choice was "appeasement or peace." He said that by lifting the ban, the Senate would be "sending a message to other countries to whom we supply arms that they need not take U.S. law seriously."

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said that the Senate should recognize

that, in actuality, "there is no embargo . . . we are talking about moral disapproval" of Turkey's actions. Turkey, he said, draws more military aid from the United States annually since the embargo went into effect in early 1975 than it did previously and that in addition to the \$175 million in arms aid

#### House Votes N.Y. Funds

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The House today approved by 244 to 157 the compromise version of a \$1.65-billion aid bill intended to save New York City from bankruptcy. The Senate was expected to vote on the bill tomorrow.

## Egypt Rejects Israeli Proposals

By Marvine Howe

CAIRO, July 25 (NYT) — Egypt today dismissed Israel's offer to discuss the sovereignty of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip after five years as "nothing

new" and looked to the United States to soften the Israeli stand. In the wake of what is seen here as continued intransigence on the part of the Israeli government, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat called an extraordinary meeting of

the National Security Council, Egypt's highest policy-making body, for tomorrow to review the status of the peace initiative.

Egyptian government and press quarters have shown impatience over the lack of progress in the peace negotiations and there is increasing talk of "the October deadline." Mr. Sadat has suggested that if the deadlock continues, he might refuse to extend the Sinai disengagement agreement of 1975.

Egyptian government sources maintained that the proposal to discuss the sovereignty question after a five-year transitional period, made before the Knesset yesterday by Moshe Dayan, the Israeli foreign minister, contained nothing new. The sources emphasized that the proposal had already been rejected.

A senior Foreign Ministry official reiterated his government's stand that there must be "some new element, some movement" before Egypt would agree to participate in further direct talks with Israel.

Egypt rejected a message from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin as being "merely a repetition of Israel's declarations during the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Petition Asks Fast Action On U.S. Overseas Taxes

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, July 25 (IHT) — A petition urging Congress to finish speedily its revision of the taxation of Americans abroad was presented today to Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, but Rep. Ullman said his committee could not take up the bill this week.

The petition, signed by more than 3,000 U.S. citizens living overseas, and given to Rep. Ullman by representatives of the Association of Americans Resident Overseas (AARO) and of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, called on the committee to "report out a bill this week providing for fair and equitable

treatment" for all Americans abroad. It also asked the panel to delete a provision in legislation approved by a Ways and Means subcommittee last month that would deny an income exclusion to Americans living in Western Europe and Canada.

During an afternoon meeting with members of the two groups, Rep. Ullman said that due to the press of business, his committee would not be able to take up the overseas tax bill this week. However, he expressed confidence that the measure would be marked up as soon as possible and all efforts would be made to expedite it.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Catholic Majority Gains Upper Hand in Ireland's 'Jerusalem'

By Roy Reed

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland, July 25 (NYT) — Derry has been the Irish Jerusalem, sacred, disputed ground for nearly 400 years.

A determined Protestant minority took over in about 1600 and ran the city for 15 generations. Ten years ago, the Catholic majority rose from the Bogside and started the civil-rights movement that was to change Derry and the rest of Northern Ireland.

The larger consequences are well known: The revival of guerrilla armies, the fall of the provincial government, occupation by the British Army, direct rule by the British government, bombings and burnings, and more than 1,800 persons dead.

But a less-known consequence is the extraordinary effect that the uprising has had on this city. For the first time since 1600, the Catholic majority seems to be gaining the upper hand in the town that the British settlers renamed Londonderry. The Protestant minority, long outnumbered 2 to 1, is pulling out.

#### Across the River

They are not actually leaving town. They are simply moving to the other side of the Foyle River, the tidal stream that divides the city.

"Most of the Protestants have moved to the east bank and most of the Catholics have moved to the west bank," said Michael Cunnaghan, a Catholic city councillor. "People feel safer living with their own kind."

The move is far more painful for the Protestants than for the Catholics. Moving to the safety of the Waterside across the river means giving up the heart of the sacred ground. It was the old walled city, the site of St. Columba's sixth-century monastery, that

## Protestants in Londonderry Pulling Out After 400 Years

The British settlers fortified, died for and turned into a Protestant holy place.

Behind these walls in 1689, they endured one of the world's memorable sieges, holding out against the army of the Catholic king, James II, for 105 days. Every year since then, their heirs have gathered inside the walls to celebrate the Protestant ascendancy.

Now only a few hundred Protestants remain on the west bank. At the head of the exodus are Protestant businessmen whose stores and shops have been bombed by terrorists in the old city center. Protestant political leaders partly blame the British government, which, they say, has been negligent in compensating the businesses for their losses. Government insurance covers a fraction of the cost of rebuilding, they say.

The exodus coincides with a new political spirit that seems to be improving the lives of the long-dominated Catholics. The local Londonderry government, although severely limited in power under direct British rule, has become a model of shared authority for the two traditions.

Violence has also declined. A few weeks ago, the security forces took down their street barriers and stopped checking cars and shoppers entering the city center. The atmosphere has become freer, residents say, although there have been outbreaks of violence since then.

The soldiers, with guns drawn, still patrol by day in front of the hunched shells of stores and bars. And the Provisional Irish Republican Army, strong in the Catholic community, still prowls by night.



Gen. Hiroomi Kurisu

The IRA's targets are usually policemen or British soldiers. Almost all the policemen are Protestants. When one is assassinated, as happened a few days ago in one of the Protestant pockets on the west bank, it spreads fear and anger through the Protestant population.

#### Some Distressed

It is difficult to determine whether it is IRA policy to drive the Protestants across the Foyle. Some IRA leaders reportedly are distressed at the Protestant exodus — their stated target is the British government and its army, not Irish Protestants — but others are said to be ambivalent. Many Catholics are no doubt satisfied that Catholics are now occupying formerly Protestant neighborhoods.

It was Protestant policemen from these neighborhoods who drove nonviolent marchers back into the Bogside, bringing international attention to the province's civil-rights movement in October, 1968. It also brought the reactivation of the IRA, which became the effective government of the Catholic Bogside, beyond the walls, during the early 1970s.

Derry's local government had been notoriously discriminatory. It stayed in power through gerrymandering and a weighted voting system that gave disproportionate power to large property owners, most of whom were Protestants. The council gave the best jobs and public housing to Protestants. Catholics, most of whom live in public housing, were kept in increasingly crowded areas in and around the Bogside.

The new local government that came with direct rule was stripped of most of its power, such as policing, but it has continued to be a political influence in dealings with Westminster.

The dominant force now is the Social Democratic and Labor

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Court in France Jails 8 Bretons

PARIS, July 25 (AP) — A French court sentenced a Breton nationalist in eight years in prison today and gave seven others shorter terms after convicting them of carrying out 13 bombings in their campaign for the independence of Brittany.

The struggle for autonomy for the province on France's northwest coast was in the headlines a month ago when the Breton underground blew up an art-filled chamber in Versailles palace, 14 miles southwest of Paris. The suspected perpetrators of that bombing are under arrest, but the latest convictions were unrelated to that incident.

The State Security Court sentenced underground leader Serge Rojinski to eight years imprisonment and seven others to terms of one to seven years. Four women and a man drew suspended sentences, and another man was acquitted.











## The Myth of Nonalignment

With more than 100 states and movements represented in the Belgrade conference on nonalignment, there is clearly a growing emotion on behalf of national and cultural independence — something that appears, often, in ethnic violence. But there are also some contradictions in this grouping of the ungrouped. The leaders of many states, including Tito, whose Yugoslavia is the host, condemn big-power intervention in Africa. But Cuba is a member of the nonaligned organization, and it requires much naivete to assume that Cuba's adventures in Africa are its own.

This contradiction has haunted the whole concept of nonalignment since its beginnings. Jawaharlal Nehru and Gamal Abdel Nasser, who joined with Tito in launching the movement, had their own associations with the powers at various times — at best, even now, India and Egypt can be called relatively nonaligned. And there is good reason to wonder whether Yugoslavia will maintain its independence after Tito dies, or whether, weakened by internal ethnic and ideological disputes, it draws closer to Moscow or to the West.

For a constant in the whole development of the theory of nonalignment has been the power of the aligned. Where that power is

more or less equal, nonaligned neighbors may live in reasonable freedom where one group of the aligned nations is not challenged by the other, it possesses a very real dominance, or at any rate often seeks to establish such dominance.

So a major effort by the nonaligned is directed at the aligned: Tito calls for a resumption of detente between the United States and the Soviet Union, and for reduction in the global burden of armaments.

At a time when there are so many cleavages within nations along ethnic and cultural lines, as well as between nations over boundaries, trade and the like, nonalignment has an appeal. But it is, essentially, the appeal of a new kind of alignment rather than the absence that marked so much of European history with death and destruction, the kind that could set the world aflame when an Austrian archduke was shot in Sarajevo. But it does assume, if it is to be successful, international collaboration of a closer kind than the world has ever known, a sense of common need, of common responsibility. And much of this was revealed in Tito's opening address. The title of the conference may represent a myth, but its goals, or at least the goals of its principal members, are worth careful consideration by a fragmented world.

## Who Are Africa's Aliens?

During its recent stormy meeting, the Organization of African Unity displayed much disunity on the subject of foreign military intervention. This is not surprising: Many African states and movements look to nations abroad for assistance with arms. But they oppose those who do so for reasons different from their own. And not all the military intervention comes from outside Africa — Chad, for instance, is very bitter about Libya's support of rebel groups on Chad's territory, although Chad itself receives help from France.

So there is no simple definition of what "foreign military intervention" really means, and no easy method of unifying the African states to resist such intervention. Indeed, one may even question just what or who is alien to the continent.

To be sure, a quick answer to this would be whatever is not black and which has roots outside Africa. In the 19th century, this meant, primarily, European colonists who dominated Africa from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. But Africa is basically a much more complicated territorial and ethnic entity than this suggests. The Arabs have made a deep impression on black Africa, especially along the Indian Ocean coast. And they ruled, for centuries, North Africa, where the indigenous population was not black but Egyptian Copts and Moroccan Berbers. Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch were planted in African soil for centuries. The black tribes themselves migrated much — the wanderings of the Bantu were as epic as those of the Aryans.

All of this tends to explain why the OAU

is having so much difficulty in aligning its members on behalf of any single policy relating to relations with foreign countries, why boundary problems exist in virtually every African state, and why the removal of openly colonial government is only the first step — however difficult — toward creating an independent nationality.

In Rhodesia, for example, how does one balance off the powers retained by the whites under Ian Smith against the powers the guerrilla nationalists derived from countries outside Rhodesia. And which is fairer to the black population of the land? In Namibia, whose difficulties appear to have been resolved — South Africa wants to hang on to the only major port of the country, Walvis Bay. And, of course, there is a kind of internal irony in the fact that Africans, while deploring "foreign intervention," insist on it with respect to both Rhodesia and Namibia. The argument for the stand is that the colonists should remove the colonies. But the same argument is advanced by Somalia against Ethiopia, and by Zaire against Angola, for the aid that they have received from Cuba and the Soviet Union.

But while the African problem cannot be reduced to slogans in words of one syllable, it is still the African problem. It is, in its political and strategic aspects, one that the African states themselves must resolve and thus keep the challenges and opportunities they afford alien adventurers to a minimum. Independence has its heavy responsibilities, and these are centered in the OAU rather than in Washington, Moscow, Paris, London or Havana.

## No Need for Nuclear Carrier

The Carter administration's effort to head off construction of a fifth nuclear supercarrier, costing \$2.4 billion, has been rebuffed so far in Congress. After the House voted full speed ahead, the Senate passed a so-called compromise resolution calling for a halt in big-carrier construction — after just one more. The resolution has limited value, for any future Congress is free to insist on still more of the monster ships. So the extravagance has been authorized but it may still be denied an appropriation — and it ought to be.

The defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee has approved the nuclear behemoth, but by a narrow vote of 7-6, and it turned down the air admirals' request for a \$1.1 billion nuclear cruiser to defend the new carrier. With the threat of a presidential veto hanging over the project, perhaps the full committee will review the arguments.

The Navy of the future, as the Senate resolution stated, needs more ships but "substantially smaller and less costly" ones that can be dispersed to cut losses in a missile attack. Most of the Pentagon, and even most of the

Navy, share that view. Six light carriers could be built for the price of just a single nuclear giant.

Big carriers are not needed for the Navy's main mission — to keep open the sea lanes to allies in Europe. Nor are the big ships essential for fighting small wars, showing the flag in peacetime or demonstrating superiority over the Soviet fleet. The Soviet Union has no large carriers and is building none.

The main mission for which nuclear carriers might have a combat edge over smaller vessels would be in launching bombers from close-in against Soviet targets. But there is growing doubt about a carrier's ability to survive the assault of land-based aircraft which would then be directed against it.

The Carter administration would nonetheless let the Navy keep 12 big carrier task forces in operation until the end of the century. Instead of a fifth nuclear carrier, it proposes to build a medium-sized, oil-fired carrier, costing about \$1 billion less. The marginal advantages of nuclear propulsion — for a ship that can travel only as fast and far as its non-nuclear supply ships — are hardly worth \$1 billion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 26, 1903

ANDERSON, Ind. — With one ounce of common salt, six ounces of pure water, six ounces of 90-percent alcohol, and two ounces of aqua-ammonia distributed in five small plates, all covered in an airtight glass tube, Dr. Charles Littlefield demonstrated here today that he had created life in the form of thousands of atomic or animated substances, similar to well-developed "germs of life." The process of transformation of the matter into living forces took 90 minutes.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 26, 1928

BERLIN — The parliamentary leader of the German Socialists, the largest group in the Reichstag, writes in an article published here today that he believes the evacuation by foreign troops of the occupied Rhineland area to be the gravest problem in the face of true peace. Rudolph Brischheid, who is a minister in Mr. Mueller's cabinet, said that he believes that the military security of France would not be compromised if French troops were pulled back from the Rhine.



## A New Brand of Stalinism

By Leopold Unger

**R**USSELS — Although he was twice buried, Stalin is more alive today than at any time since March 5, 1953, the day of his death. The recent rulings of Soviet justice have hurled that country back into the most ignominious depths of its past, to the show trials and persecutions of the 1937-1938 and 1948-1952.

Russia has never been without repression. Never has the country known democracy or liberty. Quite the contrary, it has managed to stain entire continents with its type of despotism. But each great purge, which, according to Lenin, was aimed at ridding "the Russian earth of dangerous insects," was the reflection of a deep crisis within the regime, of its precariousness, its anxiety.

This again is the case today. What is the crisis that justifies — for the Kremlin — this latest great purge? Why has Moscow decided to defy intellectuals throughout the world by condemning Alexander Ginzburg and Viktoras Pyatkus on the very same day? Why did it declare war on Judaism by exiling Vladimir Slepak, Ida Nudel and Joseph Begun? Why, in trying Anatoli Shcharansky, Ginzburg and Pyatkus as a spy, did it decide to provoke President Carter and the U.S. political establishment?

### No Confidence

Is not the Kremlin aware that whatever the stakes may appear to be today, it has created an atmosphere in which no authority — in Washington or elsewhere — can show the slightest confidence in Moscow; that never before, not even during the invasion of Czechoslovakia, has the Soviet model been so thoroughly rejected by the Communist parties of the West; that 25 years after Stalin's "doctors' plot" there is talk of a "Ginzburg-Shcharansky plot" in the context of a new "final solution" of the Jewish question in the Soviet Union?

Is the internal Soviet crisis sufficiently severe for Moscow to risk losing numerous objectives which it had long sought to obtain through its policy of detente?

There are several reasons for this broadside against dissidents; a whiff of grapes that adds up to 31 years of prison and Gulag.

Moscow's timing was no mere coincidence.

The trials began the day when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko met in Geneva to discuss an arms cutback and ended on the day that President Carter visited the Berlin Wall. The Kremlin thus sent its brutal message in the West: "Human rights are a strictly internal affair for the Soviet Union and we will not tolerate Mr. Carter's continuing provocation of our citizens through his hypocritical statements — statements which we consider primarily destined as internal U.S. political propaganda."

Furthermore, the Soviet Union recently has been subjected to a series of failures in its espionage activities and Moscow considers covert intelligence activities as absolutely essential to its survival. It is because the Kremlin suffers from an acute case of "surprise complex" that many Soviet commercial or diplomatic envoys, foreign correspondents and members of international organizations are scarcely more than vulgar spies.

Protected by the influence of the Soviet Union and innumerable, intricate understandings, these spies were able to operate almost undisturbed. However, this state of affairs ceased when two Soviet spies

were arrested in New Jersey, not jailed (following blackmail by Moscow against U.S. businessman Jay Crawford), but indicted and above all, not expelled quietly. They are still in the United States where they will face trial and run the risk of a life sentence in prison. Soviet spies no longer feel that they may act with impunity and this is an intolerable situation for the Kremlin.

Moscow knows that it may lose much in this show of force but it believes that the tranquil activity of its agents in the West is of paramount importance and that all of the cynical understandings must be respected. To do so, it is sticking up on high quality "human merchandise" for eventual exchange with the West. Shcharansky, Ginzburg, Pyatkus are of this quality.

### Liquidate

In addition, Moscow has decided to end the dissident problem. Supported by a revival of nationalistic feelings in the non-Russian republics, by the volume of Jewish emigration, by the creation of a free labor movement, dissidence in the Soviet Union could have coordinated its activities and eventually become open political opposition.

Moscow used a judiciary bloom to sweep the political arena clean. And the Kremlin also was particularly eager to prevent any manifestation of its political opposition at the time of the 10th anniversary of the invasion of Czechoslovakia next month and long before the 1980 Olympic Games, when Moscow will necessarily be more visible to the world than at any time in its history.

Shcharansky, Ginzburg and Pyatkus are pawns in this game too. But the decision to unleash the judges, to liquidate the dissidence by any means — inhuman sentences, harassment and humiliation of witnesses, perjury and anti-Semitic hysteria — was taken by the Kremlin to prepare for a major operation: The Brezhnev succession.

It may seem a paradox that Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union, marshal of the armies, secretary general of the Communist Party, a man who has reached the summit of Soviet glory should be bothered by political goats. But all the feverish activity of the Kremlin (Gulag, exile and, hopefully, exchange) is taking place just outside the leader's sickroom. With its characteristic heavy-handedness, the Kremlin is placing itself in a siege mentality, eliminating any possible source of trouble before the intervention and any possible doubt about how the succession will be decided and what type of regime will follow.

Shcharansky, Ginzburg and Pyatkus have been sacrificed so that the regime may perpetuate itself. But the operation was less successful. If the trials were Stalinist in character, the results were not: there were no confessions.

### Force

The three men held their heads high against their persecutors. Pyatkus, who was sentenced to 10 years, declared during the trial: "I refuse to have anything to do with this force." Ginzburg, who was sentenced to eight years: "I refuse to seek the clemency of this court and I send my greetings to my friend Anatoli."

Shcharansky, 13 years: "I am proud to have known men such as [Andrei] Sakharov, [Yuri] Orlov and Ginzburg who are the pride of Russia. To my wife and to my peo-

ple I declare from this box: Next Year in Jerusalem."

In a country where it is the custom to see prisoners on their knees, proud and dignified men in the dock are a new and profoundly important factor: the iniquitous Stalinism exercised by Brezhnev suffers from a great handicap. It can wreck a man's life, but not his spirit.

Shcharansky, Ginzburg and Pyatkus were put on trial, but it was the Soviet regime that was found guilty.

Mr. Unger is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

## Summit's Follow-up Is the Test

By Daniel Yergin

For the West Germans to reflate, for the Japanese to reduce their trade surplus. But, the far more important wait is the one for the United States to control its unquenchable thirst for oil imports — for that is the wild card in the world economy.

Without some restraint, the solemn commitments of the Bonn summit will be remembered as a bit of jest. For the growing weight of oil imports bears the main responsibility for the weakness of the dollar. The U.S. record on oil does differ from that of the rest of the world. For instance, while the U.S. consumption of oil increased 18 percent in absolute terms between 1973 and 1978, France's declined by 10 percent. The efforts by the Europeans just before the Bonn meeting to insulate their currencies from the dollar's fluctuations shows how deep their apprehension is about its future.

If there is no success in reversing the trend in U.S. oil consumption and imports, the dollar will continue to weaken in the next several months. The erosion may not remain so gradual. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose deliberations on their "losses" from the dollar's decline deserve more attention, is now considering whether to raise the price of oil by a "technical correction" for the dollar's depreciation.

### Strained

Matters became even more strained on the eve of the Bonn summit. Indeed, Carter came close to undercutting the whole affair. For many months, he has been pointing out the overwhelming problem posed by U.S. oil imports. Then, just before the summit, he began proclaiming that oil has slipped to number three in U.S. imports, suggesting a solution was near.

The president had obviously taken some bad advice from colleagues who, no doubt, had warned him that he needed to be seen as strong and standing up for "U.S. interests" to restore some of his waning domestic popularity. But, by taking this tack, he added to the complacency over energy, and provided powerful ammunition for those who oppose measures to control oil imports. The assertion about imports, it should be noted, was highly misleading. Aside from the hump from Alaskan production, nothing has happened to arrest the increasing dependence on imports.

Still, the summit was "doomed to succeed." Not one of the leaders involved could afford otherwise, and they agreed on some useful, if general, commitments. But will the follow-up be as disappointing as those of the previous summits?

The classic concerns about protectionism are based upon fears of the bad effects of "beggar thy neighbor" policies. But the summits play a variation on this theme — "wait on thy neighbor" — wait

## Rights in Americas: A Modest Success

By Tom Wicker

**WASHINGTON** — The vote of Grenada finally brought into being this past week an Inter-American Court of Human Rights that has been nine years in winning hemisphere approval. A day or so later, Argentina learned that the U.S. Export-Import Bank had turned down a \$270-million loan for electrical equipment for a hydroelectric project on the upper Parana River. And in the same week, a Bolivian election was annulled by a court, only to be followed by a military coup.

At least one connecting link between all these events was President Carter's human rights policy. There are those who think that policy is pushed too erratically — not hard enough against strategically important allies like South Korea and perhaps too hard for the good of Soviet dissidents like Anatoli Shcharansky; and after a year and a half, and despite setbacks like the Bolivian coup, the Carter human rights policy has had its modest successes, too.

### Reservations

Some of those most involved in that policy think its major achievement has been an improved world "climate of human rights." Just recently, the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, in releasing a country-by-country assessment of human rights in the Americas, expressed some reservations about the administration's performance, but concluded:

"The Carter administration, through its human rights policy, has made a significant contribution to the cause of humanity in the hemisphere. We have now entered a period where no totalitarian regime can victimize its own people with impunity or in silence."

The U.S. signature in June, 1977 finally led the way toward the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, the 11th and deciding vote on the hemispheric court of human rights; whether Congress will now ratify what Carter signed remains to be seen. Argentina's dismal record on human rights, the worst in the hemisphere — more than 3,500 acknowledged political prisoners and probably at least that many more unacknowledged — evoked the Ex-Im Bank's refusal to make the \$270-million loan. And human rights pressures from Washington and elsewhere were pushing Bolivia toward a return to civilian rule, until the latest military coup turned back the clock.

### Katangese Incident

Nor is it only in this hemisphere that the human rights policy is being felt. When President Mobutu of Zaire recently declared an amnesty for political prisoners, including a former foreign minister, he was completing his end of an arrangement worked out when the United States agreed to ferry French troops into Shaba Province to repel last spring's Katangese invaders.

And although nobody in Washington claims specific credit, it seems likely that the improved "climate of human rights" had something to do with Indonesia's recent release of 10,000 political prisoners — although there are at least 20,000 more in Indonesian jails. But one obvious and probably effective human rights move — a U.S. embargo on Ugandan coffee — has not yet been taken by the Carter administration.

It is among the nations of this hemisphere, nonetheless, where the human rights policy has been most heavily felt. Direct cause and effect are not always traceable but it's reasonable to suppose, for example, that elections were held in Peru and Ecuador sooner than they might have been without human rights pressures. The improved "climate" surely influenced the military in El Salvador by the results of elections in the Dominican Republic.

### Link to Killing

The liberalization of the Pinochet regime in Chile, though far from complete, has been measurable; and when a U.S. grand jury hands down expected indictments in the assassination in Washington of former Chilean foreign minister Orlando Letelier, they may so link the killing to the Chilean government as to endanger Gen. Pinochet's personal position atop the military junta. And almost any conceivable successor, it's believed here, would be more concerned for human rights than he has been.

Notable progress also has been made in Brazil where, after 14 years of military rule, a "back to the barracks" movement is said to be gathering force in the army and among those who originally welcomed authoritarian government and long supported it. But for all these gains, the coup in Bolivia and the situation in Argentina under score the warnings of human rights activists here that the task has hardly begun, even in this hemisphere.

### Repression

Amnesty International estimates that as many as 15,000 people have disappeared in Argentina since the military coup of March, 1976. Dr. Oscar Alende, a former governor of Buenos Aires, visited the United States recently and said 1,000 persons have died by rightist terrorist action this year, probably with police connivance. Religious freedom has been canceled and seven secret prison camps, according to Alende, are full to overflowing. And although Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla officially becomes president on Aug. 1, in a seeming step toward the rule of law, the expectation here is for continuing repression and violence.

failed throughout the Western world, the commitments made a Bonn would look very silly indeed." At that point, the administration might at last be able to overcome constitutional restraints. To measure to restrict oil imports. And then the Western leaders could meet at another summit to pick up the pieces.

How much better it would be if the required steps — reduce imports, establish greater rationality in domestic energy pricing, and create incentives for energy-saver — could be taken by the United States now, before the system bickers. But perhaps the crisis is necessary. Sad as it is to say, we may have reached the point in the policies of energy where an upheaval is quired if our elected leaders are to come to their senses and see beyond Proposition 13 to their constituents' interests. Although the issue could have been clarified more by the Bonn summit, it was clarified enough.

Daniel Yergin, a member of the energy project at the Harvard Business School, wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.



Effort Sputtering to End

Last Try for Key Data  
By House Bribery Probe

By Fred Barbash

WASHINGTON, July 25 (WP) — Barring one long-shot bid for the crucial testimony of a former South Korean diplomat, the House's congressional bribery investigation is about to sputter to an inconclusive end.

With little hope of success, the State Department has agreed, according to sources, to try to set up a meeting of two House committee members with South Korean President Park Chung Hee in an effort to obtain the testimony of Mr. Park's one-time adviser Kim Dong Jo, former ambassador to the United States.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, has said that his investigation would be only half complete without Mr. Kim's cooperation.

Investigators are known to feel that with Mr. Kim's testimony they may have cases involving serious violations against several more current members of Congress.

Cash Payments

Businessman Tongsun Park already has testified that he made more than \$750,000 in payments, mostly cash, to members of Congress.

Mr. Kim's testimony was sought to show that members who have said that they could not know that

businessman Mr. Park was also a Korean CIA agent, acting on behalf of the Korean government, would have no such excuse about diplomat Mr. Kim, who is suspected of having made or directed payments to as many as 10 current House members.

The Korean government — citing diplomatic immunity — has balked at making Mr. Kim available to testify, despite a House vote in cut off economic aid to South Korea in retaliation.

Investigators feel that without Mr. Kim's testimony there is nothing left to do. The 18-month investigation would be completed after producing only four charges of ethics violations against incumbent House members.

Four Democrats

The committee voted on July 12 to bring disciplinary proceedings against Rep. John McFall, Rep. Edward Roybal and Rep. Charles Wilson, all California Democrats, and Rep. Edward Patten, D-N.J.

Sources said that the decision to try again for Mr. Kim's testimony was made yesterday at a meeting including House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Ariz., and Rep. Floyd Spence, R-S.C., and Rep. Lee Hamilton, D-Ind. Rep. Spence and Rep. Hamilton are to be the committee's representatives to President Park, should a meeting be set up.

Kim Dong Jo quit as a foreign-policy adviser to President Park in June, citing the trouble that his involvement in the case had caused the country.

Because he then became a private citizen, there was hope that Mr. Kim might be available to testify. Since then, however, there has been no sign of cooperation despite the pressure of the aid-cut-off decision and a number of concessions made by Mr. Jaworski, including agreeing that the testimony would not have to be sworn.

Air Controllers Set

Walkout in France

PARIS, July 25 (Reuters) — French air traffic controllers today voted to begin a nationwide work-to-rule strike Friday, which would delay hundreds of vacation flights in France and to Spain.

Union officials said that no time limit had been set for the strike, called to support demands for better pay and working conditions and improved air security over France.

Work-to-rule strikes staged by controllers in southern and western France over the last two weekends have disrupted European air traffic.

Dog Activist  
Set For Jail  
In England

LONDON, July 25 (NYT) — Frank Clifford, of Burnley, is England's newest hero. He is preparing to go to jail for his dog.

Mr. Clifford, 42, organized the Burnley Dog Owners' Action Committee and led dog-in demonstrations when the town council passed a law last year prohibiting dogs in 141 acres of the town's 657 acres of parkland. Hundreds of other irate owners joined him.

If he continues to defy the law and a court injunction placed on him last month, he will be sent to jail for contempt of court. He is to appear in a London court Thursday for a last chance to repent. He said yesterday that he expected to spend Thursday night in Brixton prison.

Mr. Clifford's campaign has put England in an emotional crisis. In a nation of dog lovers, he is naturally applauded.

Sanitary Problem

On the other hand, even the English have begun to be concerned about the growing sanitary problem caused by urban dogs. The sidewalks of London are as filthy as those in New York or Paris in spite of a seldom-enforced law threatening fines of £25 (about \$48) for allowing one's dog to "foul the footpaths."

A London man who has spent many summer vacations in unspoiled Cornwall reported this year that even the most remote villages there are being fouled by visiting city dogs.

The main demands for a clean-up come from mothers of young children. They want their children to be able to play freely in parks. Their pressure led the Greater London Council last year to take action similar to Burnley's, placing much of the city's parkland off limits to dogs and allowing dogs to be exercised only in specified park areas.

The outcry from London dog owners was spirited at first, but there were no Frank Cliffords to lead them and they have reluctantly accepted the ban.

Mr. Clifford and his sympathizers fear that if Burnley's ban is not contested, the idea will spread across the nation. Already, 19 other English boroughs have asked Burnley's council for copies of its law.

Mr. Clifford, an unemployed salesman who actually lives in the town of Nelson, a few miles from Burnley, took up the cause on behalf of elderly Burnley residents who now have to walk one or two miles to find a park for their dogs.

He owns two dogs: a golden retriever named Honey and a springer spaniel named Mandy.

The controversy took a violent turn last night. Someone poured acid on his car. He has asked for police protection.

Besides an indefinite prison sentence, Mr. Clifford must come up with £20,000 (about \$38,000) for court costs stemming from his unsuccessful case against Burnley's council.

Officials see little chance that a law like New York's, requiring dog owners to clean up after their dogs, will be passed anywhere in England.

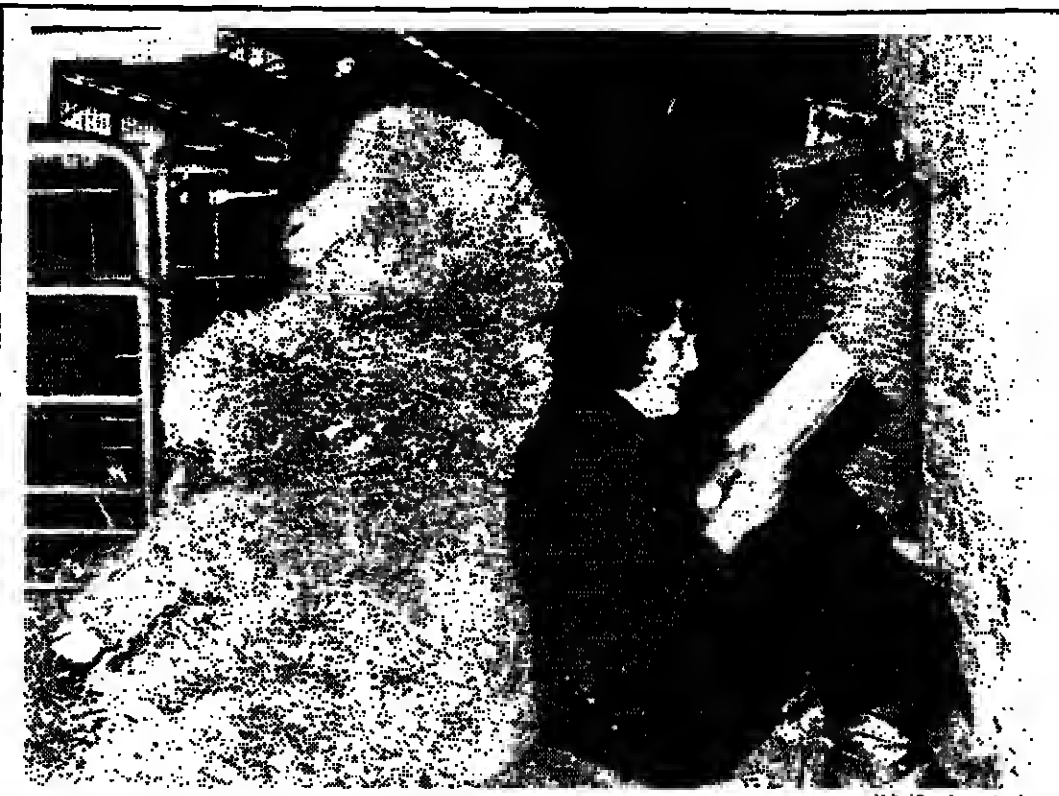
— ROY REED

Separatists Claim

Chamonix Explosion

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — A previously unknown separatist organization calling itself the Nationalist Front of Savoy claimed responsibility for the bomb blast yesterday at the Aiguille du Midi cable car station in Chamonix.

The police said that they had never heard of the group and could not explain the reason for the attack, which seriously damaged the machinery of the cable car system, the highest in Europe. It will be closed for repairs for at least a week.



PILLOW HAS WOOL ON TOP, DOWN UNDER — A prize Polwarth ram, in his full wool coat, makes a nice support for Pippa Lawrence of the Formosa Estate, Tasmania, while the two wait for the judges to call them into the ring at Melbourne's Centenary Sheep Show.

Against Tentative Contract

N.Y. Postal Union Leader Urges Strike

By Franzy Gupie

NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) —

The president of the New York Metro Area Postal Workers Union recommended to the union's 23,000 members last night that they strike in protest against the tentative contract agreed on last week with the U.S. Postal Service.

In doing so, Moe Biller, who heads the nation's biggest and most militant chapter of the postal union, became the first postal labor leader in the country to call formally for a strike, which would be illegal under federal statutes.

Walkouts continued yesterday at bulk-mail facilities in Jersey City, N.J., and outside San Francisco despite the dismissals of 100 postal employees and court injunctions barring the strikes. The walkouts were not authorized by union leaders, and postal officials sought to minimize their impact yesterday, saying that letter traffic was moving normally in the two areas although parcel-post deliveries lagged severely.

At a meeting of shop stewards last night, Mr. Biller proposed that the delegates — who represent workers from Manhattan, the Bronx and New Jersey — authorize an immediate strike. After considerable debate, the delegates decided that the matter should be voted on by the union membership.

Mr. Biller said he was confident that the membership would adopt his recommendation. But some delegates suggested that a strike would

have an adverse effect on postal workers and on the metropolitan area.

After Mr. Biller's strike call, shop stewards of Branch 36 of the National Association of Letter Carriers, whose 7,000 members constitute the nation's largest chapter of the letter carriers' union, indicated that they would support a strike by the postal workers union, which includes clerks, mail handlers and motor vehicle operators. Branch 36 represents workers in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The letter carriers' representatives said they were prepared to go on strike last night had the postal workers union authorized a walk-out by its members.

There was no immediate comment last night from national leaders of the unions, whose New York officials called for walkouts.

The tentative settlement calls for increases of 19.5 percent over three years and cost-of-living payments for the average postal worker, who now makes about \$16,000 a year. In a significant concession to union demands, the Postal Service also agreed to retain a no-layoff clause.

\$111,000 Renoir  
Is Stolen in Turin

TURIN, July 25 (AP) — A Renoir painting valued at \$111,000 was stolen from the Turin Modern Art Gallery, police reported this week.

The theft of the oil painting, depicting Auguste Renoir's son Paul as a child, was discovered late Friday as the gallery guards were making an inspection before closure. The thief or thieves cut the canvas and left the frame hanging on the wall, police said.

Notes From Berlin  
Of Blacklists, Blue Jeans, Boars

By Joseph Fitchett

BERLIN (IHT) — West German society accepts spying on one's neighbor. President Carter's recent nontariff route here was papped with police handbills inviting information about suspicious characters.

A newly arrived British girl, who had just moved into an apartment near the route, was visited by four police teams — evidence of a zealous response to the police call.

A more sinister manifestation of this mentality was the anti-leftist leaflet called Tropf, an anonymous mimeographed bulletin purveying information about anyone it considered an "enemy of the constitution." Most targets were leftists and liberals, including suspect 15-year-old schoolchildren.

The leaflet plopped regularly for four years onto the desks of public officials and corporate executives, presumably to insure that its victims were screened out of jobs or denied promotions. Besides names and alleged affiliations, this cross-indexed roster listed home addresses and phone numbers, far interested rightist hooligans.

Each issue gave a confidential post office box number where vigilantes could send denunciations for future issues of Tropf — the German word for a liquid "drop."

The leaflet operated illegally, without a responsible editor who could be sued for libel. After city officials finally began an inquiry, Tropf announced last week that it was ceasing publication in "disgust" at a Berlin sapped by radicals.

Its final days were enlivened by a slanging match among West Berlin politicians accusing each other's parties of sponsoring the blacklist. Many Berliners now suspect that Tropf is just lying low until it can start distilling its drops of poison again.

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Berlin has a hunting season. The three Western sectors contain most of prewar Berlin's waterways, woods and vast parks, and the wildlife today includes deer, rabbit, pheasant — and wild boar.

"Our game is quite frisky," a spokesman explains at the mayor's office. For three years, a boar named Erwin has been "terrorizing garden restaurants." He dashes in from the woods and scares away the customers, knocks the food off the abandoned tables and gobbles it, the spokesman said.

Since Berliners are not supposed to be armed, the bunting is mostly done by members of the allied armed forces. Each nation has its sector. The Americans shoot in Grunewald Forest (whose museum was once a Prussian hunting castle), the British have Spandau Forest (with Rudolf Hees) and the French have Tegel Forest and a waterway thick with duck.

Annual quotas are set — U.S.

hunters were allowed 6 deer and 15 boar last year — and hunters have to be accompanied by a Berlin forester, who tells them what and where to shoot. All shots must be aimed downward or into hillsides because of the proximity of built-up areas.

A guide in the French sector says that the pheasants have learned to take refuge in the lee of the Berlin wall, where hunters are afraid to retrieve them for fear of blundering into a minefield.

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Separated by the wall, East and West Berliners manage to keep up on each other's news by means of television. President Carter's visit was seen live by East Berliners, 75 percent of whom are believed to watch West Berlin programs.

Trying to keep up with the West Berliners, Erich Honecker's regime defends the chain of Intershops where East Germans can buy the Western-made consumer goods that they see advertised on television from "the other side."

Levis are the hottest item, but Intershops offer luxuries from Jahnny Walker whiskey and Black and Decker home tools to Fiat cars. All East Germans may patronize the Intershops, but they must spend hard currency — "West marks."

Not the marks of East Germany, West German marks come from relatives, book royalties or other income authorized under the Berlin arrangements agreed on by the four powers in 1972.

For party faithful who disdain capitalist funds, a new chain of De-lux shops carries imported com-

Norway on Alert  
Over Intrusions  
By Soviet Ships

OSLO, July 25 (AP) — Norway entered only four, instead of the planned six-unit squadron, for the routine North Atlantic Treaty Organization naval exercise starting today in order to keep up intensified protection of its northern coastline against an increasing number of unexplained territorial violations by Soviet freighters.

Naval units from seven countries are taking part in the weeklong maneuver by NATO's standing Atlantic naval forces off northern Norway, close to the area where at least eight Soviet vessels and an East German ship have intruded illegally inside Norway's four-mile territorial limit in recent weeks.

The NATO naval commander said that the cut in the number of Norwegian vessels in the exercise does not affect the planned operations. None of the foreign vessels is engaged in the Norwegian alert against possible new Soviet intrusions into Norwegian fords.

sumer items for East German marks. But the prices run four times higher, or roughly the same markup as West marks on the black market. Many East Berlin artisans now will do repairs and other odd jobs only if they are paid at least partly in West marks.

The two-currency problem contributes to what Guenter Grass calls "niche communism" — the tendency for East Germans to retreat from an unreal day-to-day routine into niches of private life.

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The West German Bar Association, faced with declining public respect for the legal profession because of young lawyers' suspected collusion with terrorist clients, is finally taking action against another form of malpractice — the traffic in Middle Eastern immigrants who exploit West Berlin's open-arms policy for political refugees.

Although one of the world's most hazardous journeys is the trip across the wall for fleeing East Germans, the same route is an easy gateway into West Berlin if a non-German traveler has a lawyer telling him how to claim political asylum.

Arriving at East Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport with a transit visa, Middle Easterners — originally Turks and Pakistanis, but increasingly Lebanese and Palestinians — can take an airport bus across the line. West Berlin applies no checks to people coming in, a reflection of its welcome for Communist refugees.

Applicants for political asylum are given \$150 monthly and have the right to work while their claim is being heard, a procedure that may take eight years. Through this loophole, more than 10,000 non-European refugees have entered West Berlin in recent years.

A new administrative procedure has been adapted. Recently, after two couriers were intercepted crossing toward East Berlin with asylum applications made out in the names of illiterate incoming passengers, the police flagged down the paperless arrivals and sent two filled jumbo jets back to the Middle East.

Soviet Court Rejects  
Appeal by Activist

MOSCOW, July 25 (AP) — A Soviet court today rejected the appeal brought by Jewish activist Joseph Begun on his conviction for passport-law violations, dissident sources said.

The sources said the court confirmed the sentence of three years' internal exile imposed on Mr. Begun at his trial in late June. Mr. Begun, 46, was arrested in May outside the Moscow courtroom where human-rights activist Yuri Orlov was on trial.



Tomorrow today.

One reason why BMW cars are so exclusive stems from the original approach of their designers — they concentrate on the most important aspects.

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BMW — Sheer driving pleasure



## Music in Paris

## The Origins of Opera Comique Picturesquely Evoked

By David Stevens

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — A return to the 18th-century sources of opera comique, that uniquely French form of musical theater, may be upon us — even in the city of its turbulent birth, where it has long been thoroughly moribund.

The Opera Comique has just been beaten to the draw in Paris by a delightful production of a work that occupies a key place in the history of the genre — Antoine Dauvergne's "Les Troqueurs" — in circumstances that picturesquely evoked the popular origins of opera comique in the theaters of the Foire Saint-Laurent and Foire Saint-Germain.

The Albi Festival's enterprising archaeological work in recent years will reach the Opera Comique itself next season with a staging of Philidor's "Tom Jones."

"Les Troqueurs" had its premiere at the Foire Saint-Laurent (near the present Gare d'Est) on July 30, 1753. In circumstances that were themselves theatrical. It was a lively time in the Parisian operatic world, the epoch of the aesthetic dispute known as the *querelle des Bouffons*, of Rousseau and his "Devin du Village," and only a year after the celebrated revival of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona" had caused such a furor.

The Opera Comique, in capital letters, had existed as an officially recognized but intermittent institution in the fairs for almost 40 years, periodically suppressed by theatrical infighting — either because it supposedly encroached on the Opera's monopoly on singing and dancing, or on the Comedie Francaise's monopoly on dialogue, or simply because these two institutions or the Italiane felt threatened by its popularity.

The two fair theaters had just

been taken over by Jean Monnet, who seems to have been the Roll Lieberman of his day, a man with a genius for running a theater. He had learned how a professional theater should be equipped and run during a stay in London, and he rebuilt the fair theaters accordingly. He was a skillful matchmaker of librettist-composer teams, knew how to please popular taste and even managed to pay his bills.

The rage for Italian opera was not lost on Monnet, and the story is that he let it be known that he had searched as far as Vienna to find an Italian composer ready to try his hand at a French libretto. Only after "Les Troqueurs" had become a hit did he let it be known that the text of Jean-Joseph Vade — an adroit parodist of the serious operas of the day — had been set to music by Dauvergne, a Frenchman (and later musical director at the Opera).

"Les Troqueurs," a one-act lasting less than an hour, has only four characters. Lubin and Lucas, a couple of young artisanal repairmen, decide to swap fiancées. The girls pretend to go along but foil the idea by being so disagreeable that the men switch back. This fragile plot, with its rudimentary resemblance to Mozart's "Così Fan Tutte," is spread along by an agreeably inventive succession of solos and ensembles, as pleasing now as it must have been to the fair audiences.

The piece does not meet all the classic definitions of an opera comique — it is set entirely to music, with recitatives instead of spoken dialogue — but it certainly is authentic in its use of popular instead of aristocratic or mythical characters, the simplicity of its plot (based on a La Fontaine tale) and the

Alice Pole turned a narrow passage between two Paris streets into a theater for performance of "Les Troqueurs," an 18th-century opera comique.

Susan Anderson



charming unsophistication of the music.

This revival was given on a tiny temporary stage set up in the Cour du Commerce Saint-Andre, a half-hidden passage just off Boulevard Saint-Germain, which delightfully helped to capture what must have been the street-theater atmosphere of the fairs.

Alice Pole, an American with a background in the theater arts and conveniently the operator of a boutique in the narrow passage where the show was mounted, staged and designed the production with a convincingly authentic feeling for the genre. She turned the postage-stamp stage into an advan-

tage with adroit movement and by using the doors and windows of the adjacent stores as an extension of the stage. With an audience of less than 100, audibility was no problem despite traffic noise from Rue Saint-Andre-des-Arts.

The ballet music from "Les Troqueurs" was used for a partly choreographed prologue, followed by some pieces (by another composer) played on a recorder by a "troubadour" in an elaborate period costume, before the opera proper.

Michel Laplenie, as Lubin, stood out in the multinational cast, with a handsome tenor and professional stage presence. Susan Falk as Mar-

got, Ariene Thiel as Fanchon and Graham Routley as Lucas sang less evenly, but rounded out an appealing quartet. A seven-piece orchestra, with Arthur Haas conducting from the harpsichord, gave a deft account of Dauvergne's music.

The production, originally put on last month for a neighborhood 6th Arrondissement festival, went over so well it was brought back last week for eight performances by the Festival Estival. It may lead to further exploration of the early opera comique repertory. Alice Pole looked over some 40 scores before picking "Les Troqueurs" and may well have something else up her sleeve.

## Fashion in Paris

## Givenchy Takes a Bow for Great Days

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 25 — For the first time in his career, Givenchy came out of his workroom and took a bow at the end of his opening this morning. It was no wonder. His audience had applauded all through the performance and were loath to leave without seeing him.

"I wanted to bring back the great old days of fashion," says Givenchy. Yes, it's a revival, but of a mood rather than a definite period. Actually, it's a splurge of all the feminine luxuries he may remember vaguely from the days when he was a young beginner in fashion at the boutique of the famous Schiaparelli. With his usual meticulous care for details, he has put them all together like a writer concocting a novel and has come out with the most unique and charming collection that Paris has seen in a long time.

Givenchy has narrowed the shape of his clothes to sylph-like proportions and raised most of his skirts to the knees, but these are just the bare bones of the warm, sexy look he brings to life with the velvets, the brocades, the glitter, the wicked little hats, the big fur muffs and the short boots that look more like high-heeled shoes.

Givenchy has created all his own hats, and it looks as if he were very much back in the millinery business again. In the collection, the hat is an important part of every costume except the most formal evening clothes. They are small shapes and perched impudently forward on Alexander's hairdo, just above one eye. The daytime felts are decorated with quills that stand up or sometimes look as if they had been shot through the wearer's head. Tiny black velvets go with the cocktail clothes sprout egress, birds of paradise feathers of ostrich plumes. Almost all of them have tiny veils.

## A Trademark

Givenchy's suit story is the somewhat longer jacket of velvet, flannel or loden. The little velvet collar is one of the collection's trademarks and so are the ribbon-bound edges of both the short, narrow skirts and those that break into pleats below a snug hipline.

Always, Givenchy likes subdued plaids and combines them with his velvet jackets.

Typical of the cocktail-party look is the black velvet coat over a little black velvet chemise with a hemline almost up to the knees and slit up the side, too. For accessories, it has the black suede booties, a huge black fox muff and a little black velvet hat shaped like a heart.

From then on, it's glitter, glitter, little star. Black velvet makes a wonderful background for Givenchy's embroideries of beads, sequins and square-cut rhinestones. Sometimes, glitter is on the top of the dress, other times on the skirt, or else it can be sprinkled delicately on black chiffon that often covers the arms and necklines. Givenchy likes best to show long legs in those black nylons that every woman should stock up on, and feet in the high-heeled booties or delicate black silk shoes that tie at the instep with little rhinestone balls.

Givenchy's clothes for restaurants, dinners, the theater or whatever, are made of satin and charmeuse, besides velvet, all black, and sometimes all three fabrics are combined. To tell about just a few of his fantasies: There's the rhinestone-embroidered battle jacket to go over a simple little dress outlined in glitter; a jump suit of gold sequins and beads; a coat with egress growing from the puffed-up black satin sleeves and a dress with feathers nestling in the décolletage. The black nylons are sometimes embroidered with a rhinestone rose, just above the knees.

For his formal gowns, Givenchy likes quite bare, bosomy top, snugly fitted all through the middle. Below are big tulip-shaped skirts of taffeta or stiff silk gauze in vivid colors like hot pink and hot orange, electric blue and royal purple.

Givenchy had a good time designing his collection, but with him fantasy never goes too far.

## Ungaro

At Ungaro, to see is not to believe. A designer who was once a tailor and a purist seems to have gone completely off on another track.

Ungaro has entered still another phase of folklore and fantasy, with a touch of circus thrown in for good measure. In case you missed the point, Ungaro also had the models wearing Toulouse-Lautrec wigs — in brilliant purple, red, green and orange — beanie caps dripping with black or gold veils and skanky, laced-up booties climbing to under the knee.

It was too bad, because Ungaro started well on coats, with long-



Givenchy's brocade crepe tunic over black satin underskirt.

labeled, broad, mannish overcoats, always touched up with velvet, as in most other Paris collections.

All through the performance, Ungaro used satin, often quilted, for collar, cuffs or whole jackets. His evening was strictly circus with clown satin pants and big satin coats with fur shoulder pads. Little yellow vests with black satin lapels, which leave the shoulders bare, looked just like the costumes that the girls wear on a flying trapeze.

Besides satin, Ungaro used a lot of velvet, lace, and big blanket plaids, the latter most often decked out with fox, fox and more fox.

## Chanel

Chanel is something like Shakespeare. Everybody looks forward to finding the familiar lines.

This afternoon, spectators who filled the famous Chanel salon on the Rue Cambon were happy to find the shoulders only slightly

broadened, and the skirts the same, still well below the knees. Fabrics are half the story at Chanel. Textures are so fluffy that they give a misty look to the plaids. They include one in purple tones for a suit with a pleated skirt and scarlet blouse, another in shades of wine and ruby red for similar sporty suits.

A second type in the collection is the neat little suit with a shorter jacket and narrow skirt, attractively made this season in black jersey piped in red and bright, dark-blue tweed.

The most striking suit in the collection is the winter white tweed, designed primarily for night life. The jacket has epaulettes of white silk fringe to widen the shoulders. Also for party-going are the jeweled cardigans, hot pink or black, to be worn over crepe dresses.

Ungaro showed this black-sequin mailot, the creation topped by a red hat over purple wig.



Bergin Hume/Top

## Aid for the Aged Voted by Senate

WASHINGTON, July 25 (AP) — The Senate yesterday approved a \$2-billion, two-year extension of a program for elderly Americans that includes more meals-on-wheels for shut-ins and part-time jobs for those needing employment.

The vote was 82-2, despite a warning from Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, that the \$225 million

earmarked for meals for the home-

bound elderly was an "unaccept-

able increase" in the U.S. budget.

The bill now goes to a joint con-

gressional conference committee to

iron out differences with the

House-passed version. The Senate

legislation authorizes \$475 million

in fiscal year 1979 and \$345 million

in fiscal 1980 for all meals for the

elderly and the handicapped.

## Movies in Paris

## A Czech in Exile Discloses a Knack for Wry Humor

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 25 (IHT) — Ivan Passer belonged to the "Prague Spring" set of Czech film-makers that attracted attention in the early 1960s. Milos Forman was a fellow member of the contingent, which was crushed when the Soviet tanks rolled across the border to restore the strict Communist Party line. Since the 1968 repression, adventuresome directors in Czechoslovakia have been muzzled. Passer, like Forman, with whom he collaborated, left to reside and work in the United States.

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Forman quickly adapted himself to American methods and had immediate success with his generation-gap comedy, "Taking Off," and with "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest." Passer's first try abroad, "Born to Win," was disappointing, just another dreary account of a drug-addict's tribulations, a subject worn thin before he undertook it. His new film, "Law and Disorder" (at the Vendôme, the Biarritz and the Cluny Ecoles in English), has its shortcomings, but it is much better, disclosing his knack of wry humor.

In a shabby quarter of Manhattan an apartment house has become the happy hunting ground of thieves. Cat burglars scale the walls to make off with television sets, girls are molested in the hallways and automobiles are dismantled in broad daylight before the front door. The inhabitants, disgusted with the local constabulary's neglect of its duties, organize a brigade of auxiliary police to protect themselves and enforce order.

## Fearless Pair

These quixotic vigilantes are headed by the burly proprietor of a ladies' hair-dressing salon and a disgruntled taxi driver. Both are fearless, civic-minded fellows who itch to rid the district of the gangster menace. They are comically outnumbered, however, by their idiotic aides, who fumble their firearms and mistake one another for prowlers.

The scenario is exceedingly patchy, following no perceptible line and intermittently going off on

rather incoherent tangents. Instead of clearly stating the crime situation and hinting at its possible solution — "Death Wish" suggested a violent remedy — it burlesques the circumstances, caricaturing the solid citizens and the neighborhood hoodlums with like funny-paper cartooning and deserting the principal issue for the anecdotal.

Thus, we are treated to the beauty-parlor manager's disputes with a sassy, half-witted assistant baggage who insults his customers, to the singing abuse showered on the taxi driver by his dissatisfied customers during traffic jams, and to the case of an adolescent girl who, eschewing parental counsel, falls into bad company, the screenplay, in short, is a collection of skits, many of them irrelevant to the proposed theme and their slapstick temper, amusing though it is, is joltingly contradicted by the solemn finish.

Passer's forte is sub-acid farce and he has indulged his speciality to the detriment of his objective: a thoughtful study of the modern metropolis' jungle existence. His script betrays signs of hasty rearrangement and last-minute doctoring to insert laughs, with many narrative points garbled. His film's virtues are his treatment of comic incidents and the work of Carol O'Connor, renowned as Archie Bunker, the complaining fathead of the "All in the Family" TV serial, as the grumpy caddy and that of Ernest Borgnine as the harassed hairdresser.

\*\*\*

Owners of Italian apartment



Ernest Borgnine and Carol O'Connor in "Law and Disorder."

buildings do not stop short of murder when they are intent to rid themselves of tenants, according to recent movie thrillers from Italy. This alarming situation, already employed as the springboard of "Il Gatto," serves again in "Morte e Delitto" (at the Danton and the Colisee in its original version).

known film of Alfred Hitchcock. It was made in England in 1937 before the master of suspense went to Hollywood and it has been neglected in the retrospective programs devoted to his work. Its belated resurrection — it has never been seen before in France — provides a pleasant surprise.

Its title is apt, for technically it belongs to yesterday, being not only old-fashioned in its black-and-white photography, but in its leisurely tempo. It has, however, a spingime freshness and a bantering tone that is disarming. Even its murder chase is done tongue-in-cheek and there is no attempt to evoke the terrifying intensity that its director perfected in his later lush and stylish hair-raisers. It is, in a word, of minor scale.

A half-forgotten English actress, Nova Pilbeam is the charming damsel in distress, a magistrate's daughter unwittingly become the accomplice of a man hunted by the police. Percy Marmont, whom veteran moviegoers will remember from his Hollywood days when he starred in "Lord Jim" and "If Winter Comes," impersonates the heroine's suave but concerned father and the comedy-thriller itself is cast in a hegugally playful mood, a fine example of Hitchcock's gift for dry humor.

Marcello Mastroianni is a police chief disgraced for a professional error. To restore his reputation, he undertakes the investigation of the sudden death of an ancient nobleman allegedly struck by lightning. In the former residence of the victim he discovers a curious assortment of lodgers. Not one of them is above suspicion. They include a pretty niece (Agostina Belli), a weird sculptor (Jean-Claude Brialy), an expansive film author (Peter Ustinov) and a handsome princess (Ursula Andress), who always re-creates in scanty attire. A sort of Simonon investigation ensues with the director, Steno, sagaciously relying on the racy characterizations of his players rather than on his shaky mystery story. The result is light summer-night entertainment.

\*\*\*

"Young and innocent" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Hauteville in English) is a little-

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# OECD Sees Decline In U.S. Growth Rate

## Suit Alleges U.S. Seen Facing Credit Crunch

### Dollar at New Low, 195.3, Against Yen

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, July 25 (NYT) — President Carter should accept a sharp reduction in U.S. economic growth next year and a possible rise in unemployment as necessary to reduce inflation and strengthen the dollar, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says in its latest report on the U.S. economy released here today.

The OECD calls on Mr. Carter to give "top priority" to reducing U.S. inflation, citing "the key role of the dollar in the international monetary system" as a major reason.

On the basis of the administration's current economic policies, the OECD predicts an economic slowdown next year that will be "significantly more pronounced" than the administration now anticipates, while inflation is likely to be higher than its forecasts and the balance of payments will remain deep in the red.

Under these circumstances, the OECD urges the administration to accept this sharp cut in economic growth as a necessary first step to curb inflation and ease speculative pressures against the dollar, even though unemployment could start edging up as a result.

The OECD warns in blunt terms that it may now be impossible to reduce the U.S. unemployment rate below its current level of 5.7 percent of the labor force in the foreseeable future without re-igniting inflationary fires and further weakening the dollar.

These conservative policy recommendations contrast sharply with OECD pleadings a year ago that the United States maintain a high rate of economic growth to keep world trade expanding and help the rest of the world pull out of the recession. The change reflects the failure of the OECD's so-called "locomotive" recovery strategy, under which other economically strong countries, like West Germany and Japan, were supposed to take some of the burden of sustaining world trade off America's shoulders by expanding their economies faster and sucking in more imports.

Neither Germany nor Japan has been willing to make this contribution so far, with the result that America's relatively fast rate of

economic growth has led to overheating and an unsustainable balance-of-payments deficit with the rest of the world.

The OECD's pessimistic forecasts were made before the Bonn summit, although OECD officials say the meeting's modest results are unlikely to change them significantly.

While the Carter administration still says that economic growth can be sustained at between 4 and 4.5 percent this year and next, the OECD predicts that it will fall to 3 percent annual rate during the first half of 1979. This deceleration means that unemployment is unlikely to fall any further and may start rising again, the OECD says.

Despite this forecast slowdown in growth, the OECD believes that prices will continue rising at between 7 and 7.5 percent during the 12-month period ending mid-1979, well above the 6.5-percent inflation rate that the administration still says it hopes for next year.

The OECD also warns that the balance of payments will probably show a deficit of some \$12 billion in current account in 1979, thus continuing what it calls "the dramatic deterioration" that has been a feature of the last three years.

The OECD finds no evidence that these deficits mean U.S. goods are uncompetitive on world markets, implying that the administration should not welcome the depreciation in the dollar that they bring. The best way to correct the deficit, the OECD says, is by reducing oil imports, stimulating faster growth in other countries and encouraging U.S. companies to sell more abroad.

## K Mart to Sell Unit in Australia

TROY, Mich., July 25 (AP-DJ) — K Mart said today it plans to sell its controlling interest in K Mart Australia in return for a 20-percent stake in its current joint partner G.J. Coles & Co.

K Mart currently owns 51 percent of the venture, which operates 36 stores. Under the agreement, K Mart would transfer its interest in the venture, certain other K Mart assets and an additional amount in cash (\$14 million, Reuters reported)

## Suit Alleges U.S. Seen Facing Credit Crunch

By Citibank

### Fraud Deals By Citibank

#### Ex-Employee Cites Europe 'Violations'

NEW YORK, July 25 (Reuters) — A former Citibank employee has filed a \$14 million breach of employment contract suit against the bank alleging it covered up fraudulent currency trading operations among its European branches.

The suit was filed here by David Edwards, who said his employment was terminated Feb. 9. The suit said that through his work Mr. Edwards discovered that the branches engaged in practices "which appeared to violate the laws of the countries" in which they were doing business.

Citibank said today that a study by outside auditors is under way. The court papers said that since 1975 Mr. Edwards uncovered information that Citibank's branches in Paris, Milan, Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt and Zurich allegedly developed exchange and money market transactions with Citibank's branch in Nassau. The transactions were described as the movement of currency labeled as either a sale or purchase, placement or deposit.

Under the plan the European bank would appear to have incurred a loss thereby understating its earnings in tax returns filed in the country where the branch was doing business, the court papers alleged.

Mr. Edwards said he was attempting to have Citibank officials examine the irregularities but was told his employment was terminated because he allegedly acted "in a manner that is detrimental to the best interests of Citibank."

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ) — Concern is growing among bankers, businessmen and economists that the U.S. economy will soon be facing a credit crunch.

"There's a strong possibility of a credit crunch in the next six to nine months; there's no sign of a lull in borrowing by consumers or business, and Treasury borrowing is increasing. Something may have to give," says a senior official of Pittsburgh National Bank.

If businessmen and consumers are squeezed out of the loan market, they also will reduce their spending on inventories, capital goods, houses and automobiles. Such cutbacks could help push the economy into a recession, an outcome that a sizable minority of economists already expects.

Adding up all the prospective credit demands for this year produces some enormous numbers. James O'Leary, vice chairman of U.S. Trust of New York, figures that \$466.5 billion will have to be raised in the credit market this year, a 15-percent increase from 1977 when total borrowing expanded 36 percent.

The Treasury will do much to soak up the available money. Townsend-Greene estimates that it will raise \$63.5 billion in the fourth quarter, up from \$43.5 billion in the current quarter. Treasury borrowing, of course, is not curbed by higher interest rates, although rising rates can alter the shape and timing of the loans. "We believe that the heavy Treasury demands will draw funds away from the private sector," says an official of Fidelity Bank.

Analysts, of course, are not unanimous and one source of uncertainty is the Federal Reserve, which has permitted short-term interest rates to climb. Since April, the rate on federal funds has moved up a full percentage point. Some economists, however, contend that the rise has stemmed primarily from growing demand for credit, not from Fed policy.

In general, analysts who look for a credit crunch and a recession early next year are expecting the Fed to become more restrictive while those who are not anticipating a recession expect Fed policy to continue to be stimulative.

One source of confusion, for the Fed as well as for economic forecasters, is the future course of business-loan demand. One Citibank analyst believes that demand will

remain strong at least through 1978, even though he looks for a significant slowing of general business activity by year's end. He notes that inflation has helped to increase loan demand.

Yet another major source of uncertainty is consumer demand for credit. Higher interest rates, for Treasury bills and other short-term securities, have begun to slow the inflow of funds into savings and

loan associations, the chief source of home-mortgage funds. Most analysts expect the reduced availability of mortgage funds, together with higher interest rates, to slow the demand for houses later this year.

The consumer, however, is hard to predict. The June Conference Board survey of consumer sentiment showed a rise in optimism — and a surge in buying plans for houses, cars and other goods.

## Fed Said to Compromise With Credit Tightening

NEW YORK, July 25 (AP-DJ) — There is growing evidence that the Federal Reserve has chosen a compromise path in the credit-tightening move initiated last week by opting to maintain at 7 1/2 percent the rate on so-called federal funds, at least temporarily. That represents only a 1/4 percentage point increase from the 7 1/4 percent target previously. The Fed usually moves the target in quarter-point intervals.

The rate on federal funds — uncommitted reserves banks lend one another — provides an indication of the availability of reserves in the banking network and serves as a kind of base from which most other short-term rates are scaled upward.

"It very definitely represents a compromise," reasons David Jones, an economist for Aubrey G. Lanson & Co. He believes there was a "fairly strong division of opinion" on the future course of money policy at last week's meeting of the Open Market Committee, the Fed's policy-making arm.

The Fed has implicitly confirmed the 1/4-point increase in the funds target by draining reserves from the banking network when the funds rate dipped to 7 1/4 percent. On Friday, the Fed added reserves when funds traded at 8 percent. Many analysts, however, still believe the 7 1/2-percent rate may only be a stepping stone on the way to an 8-percent target, particularly if the money supply continues to grow too quickly.

## Exxon Lifts Depth Target

HOUSTON, July 25 (NYT) — In a development seen in some quarters as a discouraging sign for oil prospects in the Atlantic, Exxon said yesterday that it was drilling beyond an original target depth of 14,000 feet at its first exploratory well off the New Jersey coast.

A spokesman said the decision to sink the well an additional 1,000 feet did not indicate whether oil or gas had been struck. However, experienced prospectors said that it probably meant that none had yet been found.

Two weeks ago, Shell Oil abandoned as a "dry hole" its first test well in the same general area after extending it 2,000 feet beyond an original target depth of 12,000 feet. And last month, Continental Oil said it had come up dry. Five other companies, including Exxon, are

## 195.3, Against Yen

LONDON, July 25 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell to a new low against the yen in tense foreign-exchange trading today notwithstanding evidence of heavy intervention by the Bank of Japan.

Conversely, the dollar recouped some ground lost against most other major currencies in a technical reaction to yesterday's sharp decline and on widespread profit-taking. European central banks, dealers noted, may have given the dollar tactical support, particularly in the morning, to spur its recovery.

Total intervention in the Tokyo market may have exceeded \$100 million, given heavy spot turnover of \$819 million, dealers estimated. But the amount was not enough to stem the tide and the dollar hit a postwar trading low of 195.30 yen, down 2.20 yen from the previous low set yesterday. The dollar staged a mild recovery against the yen in Europe until the last hour of trading when it once again came under heavy pressure — this time presumably from U.S. institutions and businesses eager to purchase yen. After having been as high as 196.50 yen, the dollar finished here at 195.40 yen, for a loss of 2.50, or 1 1/4 percent from yesterday.

Trading in Europe quieted from yesterday's hectic pace, traders noted, ahead of the U.S. announcement of June trade data, due tomorrow. Most forecasts were in a range of \$2 billion to \$2.5 billion compared with May's adjusted deficit of \$2.24 billion. Some more optimistic predictions put the deficit at nearer \$1.8 billion to \$2.1 billion. A substantial improvement is not expected, however.

West Germany, meanwhile, is expected to announce its June trade figures this week and traders generally estimated it at 3 billion to 3.5 billion Deutsche marks, compared with May's surplus of 3.04 billion DM.

Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar slipped to an intraday low of 2.0385 in the first hour of trading but then moved up fairly steadily to finish at 2.0475 DM, a gain of 65 points from yesterday. The dollar also recouped to 1.7780 Swiss francs after ebbing at 1.7695 francs. It was up 60 points on the day.

The dollar firmed 65 points against the French franc at 4.4

francs. Against the guilder, it rose to 2.2190 from 2.2057 guilders. Holland raised its discount rate to 4.5 from 4 percent, but traders said the move was anticipated. Sterling lost 31 points at \$1.9259, after edging above the \$1.93-level in the morning. The Canadian dollar was steady at 89 U.S. cents versus 88.92 cents.

## Prices Gain On Wall St.

NEW YORK, July 25 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were pushed broadly higher today in an afternoon rally fueled by higher profit reports from steel producers and airlines.

Shortly after the close, the Commerce Department announced that new orders received by durable goods manufacturers fell \$2.01 billion, or 2.9 percent, to a seasonally adjusted \$68.04 billion in June. The decline compared with an increase of \$1.2 million, or less than 0.1 percent, in May and was the steepest drop since the 4.3-percent decline in January.

White House press secretary Jody Powell also announced that the administration is calling for a \$5-billion cut in the fiscal 1979 budget.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which was sliding most of the session, rose 7.97 points to 839.57. Advances led declines 869 to 538, and volume rose to 25.4 million shares from yesterday's 23.3 million.

Airlines dominated the active list, with Eastern rising 1/4 to 14 1/2, American gained 1/2 to 14 1/2, Braniff 1/4 to 15 1/2, Pan American 1/4 to 7 1/2, and TWA 1/4 to 24 1/2. Tiger International picked up 1/4 to 29 1/2 and Allegheny added 1/4 to 12.

Steels also shared the limelight, with Armco moving up 1/4 to 30 1/2, U.S. Steel 1/4 to 28 1/2, Bethlehem 1 1/4 to 24 1/2, Republic 1/4 to 24 1/2 and Allegheny Ludlum 1/4 to 16 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose, with the market-value index up 0.60 to 152.26.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans were mixed, corn irregularly lower and oats lower at the close today on the Board of Trade.

## U.S. Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Consolidated Edison

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	688.00	682.20
Profits	40.70	49.80
Per share	0.65	0.81

4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,500	1,470
Profits	127.70	134.00
Per share	2.06	2.18

12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,040	2,950
Profits	273.20	275.90
Per share	4.42	4.48

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	410.50	352.60
Profits	43.44	20.13
Per share	0.73	0.37

4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	798.50	732.30
Profits	47.57	52.97
Per share	0.80	0.98

12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	599.90	498.80
Profits	24.20	1.63
Per share	1.15	0.08

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,180	1,020
Profits	43.70	18.50
Per share	2.06	0.93

4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,900	1,730
Profits	72.30	70.70
Per share	1.00	0.98

12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,560	3,300
Profits	109.00	129.90
Per share	1.51	1.80

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,020	915.00
Profits	40.24	37.97
Per share	1.29	1.22

4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,860	1,740
Profits	67.90	64.44
Per share	2.18	2.07

12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	3,390	2,850.00
Profits	11.50	9.17
Per share	0.89	0.75

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	633.60	523.20
Profits	20.50	16.40
Per share	1.56	1.33

4th Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	326.10	318.80
Profits	29.50	39.70
Per share	0.25	0.42

12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	728.10	684.60
Profits	85.10	89.20
Per share	0.86	0.99

2nd Quarter	1978	1977
Revenue	1,430	1,300
Profits	169.20	178.20
Per share	1.74	2.02

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Profits	169.20	



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Germany U.S.A.  
Stock Exchange

	Stk.	Code	Price
	100, P/E 100s	High Low	Quid, Close
5.5	9	21 1/2	21 1/2
5.3	340	43	43
6.8	52000	1070	1070
9.4	200	79 1/2	79 1/2
6.3	7200	184	184
5.3	54	20 1/2	20 1/2
6.8	7	23 1/4	23 1/4
4.5	6	48 1/4	47 1/2
4.7	5	15 1/2	14 1/2
	39	1	15 1/2
8.2	14	24 1/2	24 1/2

Based on Page 9)

50/100/100







12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev
High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Quot.
12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev	12 Month Stock	Sts.	Close	Chg	Prev
High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High Low Div. in 5 Yrd. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close

[illegible]

**Herald Tribune**  
The international essential.

Commodity and unit		Tues Year Ago		ORANGE JUICE		15,000 lbs. cents per lb.		CHICAGO FUTURES		EAT. SOLES: 3,279; SOLES MON. 439.	
PODS				May		129.50 118.20		July 25, 1978		Total open interest Mon. 20,348 up 531 fr.	
Cocoa Accr. lb.		N.A. H.A.		Nov		104.40 110.25 107.00 107.85		Open		High	
Cotton 50 lbs. bale		1.30 L.R.		Jan		92.25 94.00 91.00 92.80		Low		Close	
								Chg		Fut.	
										Inces	

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Total open interest Mon. 2,988, up 16 from																			
Dec	615.50	625.00	615.50	621.25	+1.0	May	163.00	167.00	163.00	167.00	+1.0	Feb	53.50	55.00	53.00	-1.0			
Jan	620.00	629.00	620.00	625.25	+1.0		168.00	168.00	167.00	+1.0									
Feb	624.00	638.00	631.00	635.00	+2.0	Sales Mon. 7,042.						Est. sales: 5,200; sales Mon. 2,500							
Mar	637.00	645.00	637.00	642.00	+1.0	Total open interest Mon. 52,907, up 128 from						Total open interest: Mon. 1,255, up 15 from							
SUGAR NO. 11																			
112,000 lbs., costs per lb.																			
5.94	6.01	-0.04																	

[illegible]

	40,000 lbs. ctns per lb.			
Aug	54.10	54.14	52.15	-3.35
Oct	52.40	52.77	52.57	-3.77
Nov	52.40	52.77	52.57	-3.77
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Feb	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Mar	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Apr	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
May	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jun	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jul	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Aug	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Oct	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Nov	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Dec	54.95	55.15	54.35	-5.40
Jan	54.95	55.15	54.35	

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Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of  $\alpha$ -methylstyrene in the presence of  $\text{SnCl}_4$  at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ .

10150

### ADVERTISEMENT

**NIPPON YUSEN KABUSHIKI KAISHA**  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that as from August 2, 1978, at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. n° 7 (11 accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CORP's Nippon Yusen Kabushiki Kaisha, each repr. 250 shi), will be payable with Dfls. 920 net (div. per record-net) + 3.31% (gross Yen 4c. p. sh.) after deduction of 19% Japanese tax = Yen 150 net (div. per LDR).

(Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. Tax (= Yen 200 = Dfls. 2.18 p. sh.) will be deducted.

After 11.1.78 the div. will only be paid after deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 166 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

### ADVERTISEMENT

**MITSUI & CO., LTD.**  
(CORP.)

The undersigned announces that as from August 1, 1978 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. n° 11 (11 accompanied by an "Affidavit" of the CORP's Mitsui & Co., Ltd., each repr. 100 shi), will be payable with Dfls. 324 net (div. per record-net) 3.31% (gross Yen 4c. sh.) after deduction of 19% Japanese tax = Yen 52.50 = Dfls. -57 per (CORP. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 70 = Dfls. -7.6p. sh.) will be deducted.

After 11.1.78 the div. will only be paid after deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 3.05 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

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Mon. - Sat. 10 a. - 6 p.m.

**ADVERTISEMENT**

### IMM Futures

July 25, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close
<b>SWISS FRANC</b>				
Sept	0.5645	0.5658	0.5644	0.5677
Dec	0.5719	0.5758	0.5674	0.5779
Mar	0.5880	0.5896	0.5875	0.5878
Jun	0.5970	0.6025	0.5956	0.5991
Sept	0.6070	0.6070	0.6070	0.6070
<b>GUILDER</b>				
Sept	0.6515	0.6515	0.6515	0.6515
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.6465
<b>FRENCH FRANC</b>				
Sept	0.2361	0.2362	0.2362	0.2361
<b>YEN</b>				
Sept	5152	5183	5144	5151
Dec	5232	5258	5181	5230
Mar	5310	5332	5290	5310
Initial 60c omitted				
<b>STERLING</b>				
Sept	1.9286	1.9290	1.9175	
Dec	1.9185	1.9110	1.9040	1.9070
Mar	1.8975	1.9018	1.8970	1.9070
Jun	1.8970	1.8970	1.8970	1.8970

<b>AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.</b>	<b>AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.</b>	<b>SUMITOMO HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.</b>
Amsterdam, July 20th, 1978.	Amsterdam, 19th July 1978.	(CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from August 3, 1978 at KasAssociatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div. ep. no. 11 (accompanied by an "Affidavit") of the CDR's Sumitomo Heavy Industries Ltd., each repr. 100 shs. will be payable with Dfls. 2.33 net (div. per record at 3.31.78; gross Yen 3 = p. sh) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 45.- = Dfls. - .49 per CDR. Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 60.- = Dfls. -.66 p. sh) will be deducted.  
After 10.31.78 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap. tax with Dfls. 2.17 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

<b>CANADIAN DOLLAR</b>	<b>DEUTSCHE MARK</b>
Sept. 0.8902 0.8908 0.8893 0.8899	Sept. 0.4714 0.4931 0.4712 0.4720
Dec. 0.8896 0.8910 0.8898 0.8902 +	Dec. 0.4690 0.4690 0.4680 0.4684
Mar. N.T. N.T. N.T. 0.8900	Mar. 0.5047 0.5052 0.5041 0.5045
	June 0.5125 0.5125 0.5115 0.5115 +

**Tokyo Exchange**

July 25, 1978	
Price	
Yen	
Asahi Glass	323 Matsui E. Wks
Casaca	457 Ishihara Ind. Ind.
Dai Nip. Print	557 Mitsub. Corp.
Fuji Bank	571 Mitsub. Co.
Fuji Photo	591 Mitsubishi
Nissan	541 Nissan Elec.
Honda Motor	577 Sharp
C. Hall	540 Sony Corp.
Japan Air L.	243 Sumitomo Bank
Kansai EI. Pwr.	1218 Taisei Marine
Kao Soap	670 Tokaido
Kirin Brewery	475 Teijin
Kumagai	323 Tokyo Marine
Kubota	280 Toray

710 Toyota

Jan	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95		Dec	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95		Jan	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95		Dec	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95	
Feb	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95	-4.00	Jan	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95		Feb	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95		Jan	96.00	94.00	93.95	93.95	
Est. sales: 200k; sales Mon. 438.												Total open Interest Mon. 2,988, up 18 from Fr.											
SUGAR NO. 11												117,680 lbs.; cents per lb.											
Jan	6.01	6.03	5.94	6.01	-0.04	Dec	6.01	6.03	5.94	6.01	-0.04	Jan	6.01	6.03	5.94	6.01	-0.04	Dec	6.01	6.03	5.94	6.01	-0.04
Feb	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.02	-0.03	Jan	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.02	-0.03	Feb	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.02	-0.03	Jan	6.03	6.04	6.01	6.02	-0.03
Mar	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30		Feb	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30		Mar	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30		Feb	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	
Apr	6.65	6.66	6.65	6.61	-0.08	Mar	6.65	6.66	6.65	6.61	-0.08	Apr	6.65	6.66	6.65	6.61	-0.08	Mar	6.65	6.66	6.65	6.61	-0.08
May	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.72	-0.03	Apr	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.72	-0.03	May	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.72	-0.03	Apr	6.79	6.79	6.79	6.72	-0.03
Jun	6.95	6.97	6.97	6.95	-0.01	May	6.95	6.97	6.97	6.95	-0.01	Jun	6.95	6.97	6.97	6.95	-0.01	May	6.95	6.97	6.97	6.95	-0.01
Jul	7.14	7.18	7.18	7.18		Jun	7.14	7.18	7.18	7.18		Jul	7.14	7.18	7.18	7.18		Jun	7.14	7.18	7.18	7.18	
Oct	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.23	-0.03	Oct	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.23	-0.03	Oct	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.23	-0.03	Oct	7.25	7.27	7.25	7.23	-0.03
Est. sales: 2,511; sales Mon. 4,395.												Total open Interest Mon. 34,410, up 483 from Fr.											
COCOA												36,900 lbs.; cents per lb.											
Jan	149.25	149.75	149.00	148.25	-0.40	Dec	149.25	149.75	149.00	148.25	-0.40	Jan	149.25	149.75	149.00	148.25	-0.40	Dec	149.25	149.75	149.00	148.25	-0.40
Feb	142.50	142.90	142.01	141.35	-0.25	Jan	142.50	142.90	142.01	141.35	-0.25	Feb	142.50	142.90	142.01	141.35	-0.25	Jan	142.50	142.90	142.01	141.35	-0.25
Mar	140.75	140.95	140.20	139.85	-0.15	Mar	140.75	140.95	140.20	139.85	-0.15	Mar	140.75	140.95	140.20	139.85	-0.15	Mar	140.75	140.95	140.20	139.85	-0.15
May	137.25	137.25	137.25	137.35	-0.35	May	137.25	137.25	137.25	137.35	-0.35	May	137.25	137.25	137.25	137.35	-0.35	May	137.25	137.25	137.25	137.35	-0.35

Est. sales: 530; sales Mon, 445.		Total open interest: 5201, up 50 from Fri.		Est. sales: 15,000; sales Mon, 13,409.		Total open interest: 56,597, up 532 from Fri.		<table> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>1.30%</td><td>1.21%</td><td>1.19%</td><td>1.21</td><td>—0.04</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>1.26%</td><td>1.21%</td><td>1.19%</td><td>1.30%</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>1.38</td><td>1.38%</td><td>1.29%</td><td>1.38</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>1.49</td><td>1.41</td><td>1.39%</td><td>1.40</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1.43</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> </table>		Dec	1.30%	1.21%	1.19%	1.21	—0.04	Jan	1.26%	1.21%	1.19%	1.30%	—0.01	Feb	1.38	1.38%	1.29%	1.38	—0.01	Mar	1.49	1.41	1.39%	1.40	—0.01	May				1.43	—0.01	<table> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>1.30%</td><td>1.21%</td><td>1.19%</td><td>1.21</td><td>—0.04</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>1.26%</td><td>1.21%</td><td>1.19%</td><td>1.30%</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>1.38</td><td>1.38%</td><td>1.29%</td><td>1.38</td><td>—0.01</td></tr> 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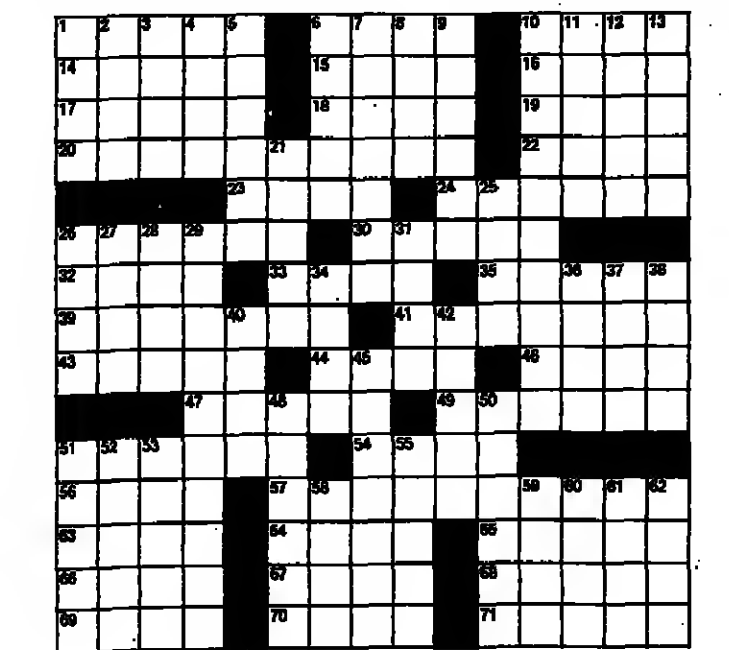


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# CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS**
- 1 City SW of Portland
  - 6 Tapered seam
  - 14 "When you an elly": Heywood
  - 15 Dorian of fiction
  - 16 Herschfield cartoon hero
  - 17 Dubbed
  - 18 Wash
  - 19 — mecum (handbook)
  - 20 Oscar-winning film: 1931-32
  - 22 Bit of news
  - 23 Church season
  - 24 Susanna's group of snoots
  - 26 Marceau
  - 30 Tiberius's tongue
  - 32 Charles Lamb
  - 33 At an end
  - 34 Free from
  - 35 Perceived by feeling
  - 41 Printing process
  - 43 "Love Story" author
  - 44 Wild plum
  - 46 Fish dish
  - 47 Nightclub
  - 49 Devices in optical instruments
  - 51 Symbol of justice
- DOWN**
- 1 Vocalize
  - 2 Seaweed substance
  - 3 Religious figure
  - 4 Nicely balanced
  - 5 Intereff
  - 6 A king of Moab
  - 7 Idle chatter
  - 8 Roof edge
  - 9 Peephole
  - 10 Oscar winner: 1958
  - 11 Summer down
  - 12 "Purple Sage" mtn
  - 13 Swarms
  - 14 Spartan serf
  - 15 Fountain of Trevi coin
  - 16 Army chow
  - 17 Helm position
  - 18 Annulus
  - 19 Oscar-winning film: 1943
  - 20 Jason's ship
  - 21 Londoner's waistcoat
  - 22 Union payment
  - 23 Wreath on a knight's helmet
  - 24 Actor Parker
  - 25 Drug-yielding plant
  - 26 Find a new tenant
  - 27 — library
  - 28 Begin's homeland
  - 29 Puts in office
  - 30 Shade of red
  - 31 Rogue
  - 32 Shade of red
  - 33 Worship
  - 34 Bone: Comb. form
  - 35 Melange
  - 36 Court star
  - 37 Nastase
  - 38 — monster
  - 39 Perpetually
  - 40 Cincinnati nine

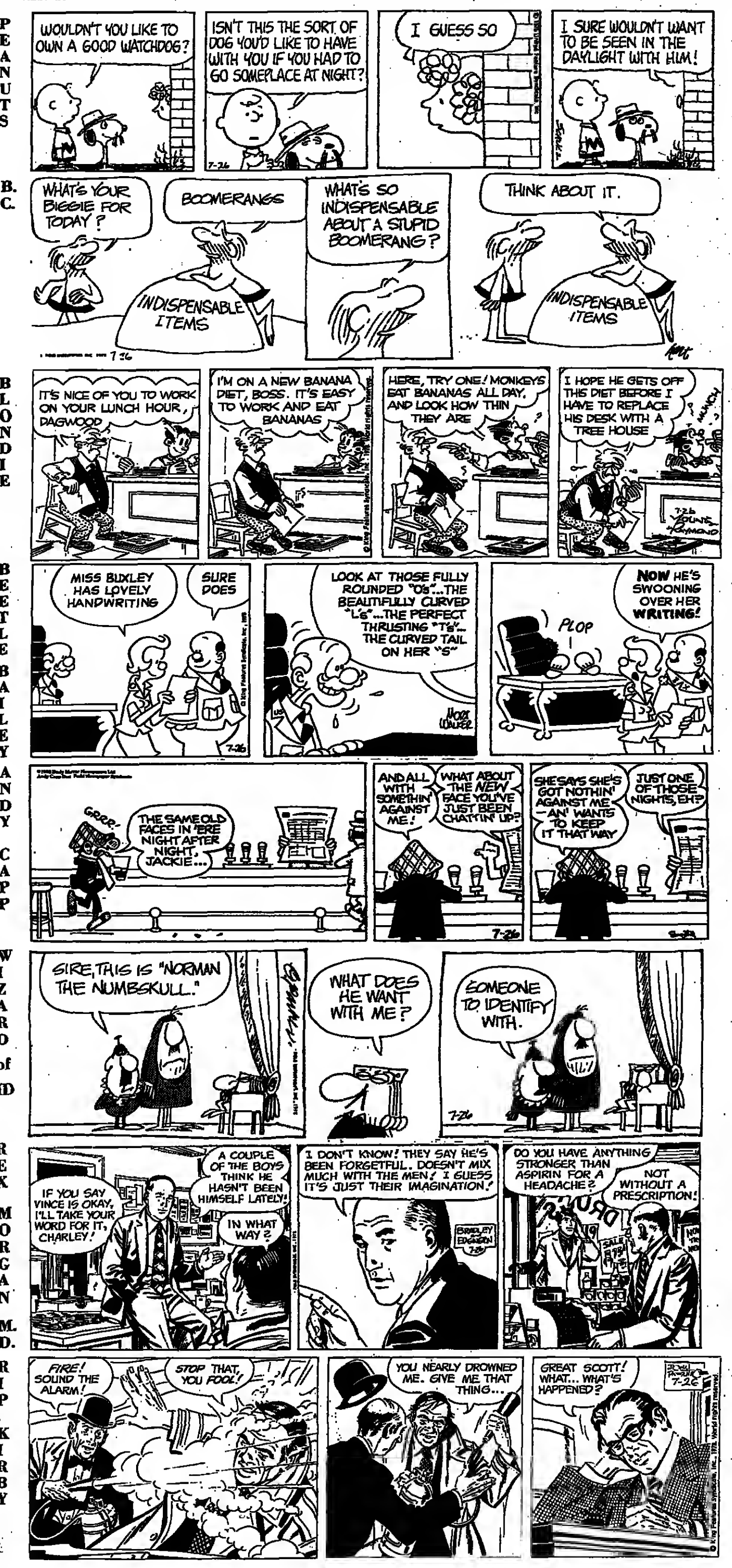
## WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond	City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	71	Clear	MADRID	71	Clear
AMSTERDAM	58	Cloudy	MILAN	65	Cloudy
ANKARA	72	Cloudy	MONTREAL	65	Cloudy
ATHENS	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	65	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	72	Cloudy	MUNICH	65	Cloudy
BOSTON	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	NICE	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	OSLO	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	PARIS	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	ROME	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	SOFIA	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	TEHRAN	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	TOKYO	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	TUNIS	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	VIENNA	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	WARSAW	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	65	Cloudy
BREKID	72	Cloudy	ZURICH	65	Cloudy

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd		Other Funds	
(1) Bond Fund	\$F 72.75	(1) American Fund	\$F 72.75
(2) Bond Fund	\$F 72.75	(2) American Fund	\$F 72.75
(3) Bond Fund	\$F 72.75	(3) American Fund	\$F 72.75
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(61) Bond Fund	\$F 72.75	(61) American Fund	\$F 72.75
(62) Bond Fund	\$F 72.75	(62) American Fund	\$F 72.75



### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JONEY

LUGAH

DISSAT

BLONGO

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: MINOR EIGHT CAJOLE HEARSE

Answer: What their little daughter was — "AN ICE GIRL"

### DENNIS THE MENACE

HEY, DID YA 'MEMBER THE ALAMO?

IT'S A LA MODE, DEAR... AND I 'MEMBERED.

## BOOKS

**CHANCE AND CIRCUMSTANCE**  
*The War and the Vietnam Generation*  
By Lawrence M. Baskir and William A. Strauss. Knopf, 213 pp.  
Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

THERE were 27 million draft-age men who made up the so-called Vietnam generation. In the decade of war, 2 million served. "Chance and Circumstance" is about the other 25 million. They did not have to go to Vietnam. But many, when they came of age, were walking wounded.

The authors, Lawrence M. Baskir and William A. Strauss, reveal their own attitudes from the start. What would they have done if faced with orders to go to Vietnam? Both were eligible, but Baskir joined the Reserves, and Strauss had a high draft-board number. "We strongly suspect," they write, "that even without the luck of the lottery, or President Johnson's Reserve policy, we would have avoided combat via some other manifestation of chance and circumstance."

Their book is important to this study because Baskir was general counsel and chief executive officer of former President Gerald Ford's Clemency Board, and Strauss was director of planning and head of the staff that prepared the board's final report. Personally and as government officials, they tilted against the war and were sympathetic to the plight of draft evaders and deserters.

As insiders, free to speak their minds in this book rather than writing an official report, what did they think of the clemency effort?

"During our year with the program, despite President Johnson's good intentions, it was an inadequate solution," the authors write. And they came up to the present time, finding President Carter's effort also well-intentioned but inadequate. "We persist in the belief that the wounds of war have been more covered over than healed. Just as the government proved incapable of punishing draft resisters and deserters as effectively as most Americans believed, so has it been unable to devise an adequate means of relieving the punishment it did impose."

These conclusions are rooted in evidence supported by charts, interviews and records. "Chance and Circumstance" reveals facts that were generally unknown and are startling even now. The book changes the popular view that resisters were a scruffy, unpatriotic bunch of spoiled college kids outside the American mainstream.

Having access to the Selective Service records, the authors provide many case histories about those who "got away with it." For example, the football jocks who evaded service were never called "bums" by former President Richard Nixon. We learn that the Federal Bureau of Investigation looked into the relationship between the New York Jets and a go-between who, for a fee, arranged for players to be put on top of Reservist lists so that they would not be drafted.

Except for one instance in 1968, the authors point out, "Reservists and Guardsmen were not called up during the Vietnam War, so the Colts, Lions, Cowboys, Eagles and dozens of other professional sports teams were able to protect their players from active military service." The Miami

**Best Sellers**

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from a panel of 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author
1	CRESAPAKEE	James A. Michener
2	SCRIPPS	John J. Mears
3	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
4	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
5	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
6	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
7	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
8	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
9	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum
10	THE HOLCROFT COVE	Robert Ludlum

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal, South opened one spade and West overcalled two clubs. North jumped invitational to three spades, relying on his considerable trump fit in making a bold choice. This silenced East-West, and South carried on to four spades, hoping his five-five distribution would compensate for his shortage of high-card points.

The opening lead was crucial. If West had led either of his minor suits, the game would have come home easily. He avoided this trap by leading a trump, and the fate of the contract was still in the balance. The declarer drew trumps, ending in his hand, and led a heart towards the dummy.

West climbed up with the ace and had to guess the position. The only winning move was to underlead the club ace so that his partner could lead diamonds, but there was no way for him to guess this. He did not know anything about the location of the minor-suit kings, nor about the declarer's five-card heart suit. So he made the passive return of a heart, and South was able to throw a diamond from dummy on the fifth heart to make his game.

The winning defense might have been found if East had scraped up a bid of four clubs over three spades, but his reluctance to do so with such a paucity of high-card points is understandable.

In the replay, North was content to bid two spades after the overall of two clubs, and East felt able to try three clubs. West eventually went voluntarily to five clubs, and North-South did not venture beyond three spades.

It might appear that five clubs was sure to succeed, rather luckily. Thanks to the favorable diamond position, that suit can be run, providing a discard of West's heart- loser. But South's concealed heart suit struck again, and West went wrong because he was an expert.

The defense took two spade tricks, and South shifted to a low heart. The declarer, West, took his heart ace and drew three rounds of trumps, ending in the East hand. He led the diamond queen, covered by the king and the ace. The appearance of the nine from north left him an option.

There was no reason to think that South would be short in diamonds as well as clubs, since the hearts had not been bid. And on restricted choice theory, North's nine rated to be a singleton, since he might have selected the ten from a ten-nine doubleton holding.

So instead of making the wrong play and making the contract, the average player would do West made the right play and went down. He crossed to dummy and finessed the heart seven. If this had won, he would have claimed his game, but as it was he was down two.

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid:

South: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣.

West: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣.

East: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣.

North: 1♠, 2♣, 3♠, 4♠, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣, 8♣, 9♣, 10♣, 11♣, 12♣, 13♣, 14♣, 15♣, 16♣, 17♣, 18♣, 19♣, 20♣, 21♣, 22♣, 23♣, 24♣, 25♣, 26♣, 27♣, 28♣, 29♣, 30♣, 31♣, 32♣, 33♣, 34♣, 35♣, 36♣, 37♣, 38♣, 39♣, 40♣, 41♣, 42♣, 43♣, 44♣, 45♣, 46♣, 47♣, 48♣, 49♣, 50♣, 51♣, 52♣.

Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Bd. Ney Paris 75018



# Rose Hits in 37th Game to Tie NL Record

By Joseph Durso  
NEW YORK, July 25 (NYT) — A field where he once was used as a bully, Pete Rose received a three-minute standing ovation at Shea Stadium last night when he tied the National League record by hitting in his 37th straight game.

It was almost five years after parades of the New York Mets had worn bottles at Shea after a fight second base in the playoff for the pennant. But this time, he was surrounded by cheering crowds, celebrities, microphones and special "Pete Rose fact sheets," and he

said with appreciation, "Just like Foregn."

Rose was 0 for 3 when he went to bat in the seventh inning with the score tied at 2-2 and lined the 1-ball-1-strike pitch into left field for a single and a share in the record. Cincinnati went on to win, 5-4.

The game was stopped while the applause continued, and Rose lifted a red batting helmet from his head to acknowledge the uproar.

The 37-year-old third baseman for the Cincinnati Reds made his second tumultuous appearance of the baseball season in Shea as he pursued the record. In his first, late

in April, he was closing in on the 3,000th hit of his 16-year career. Though he did not get it here, he rattled the rafters by hitting three home runs and two singles in one game.

So he already ranked as an attraction when he faced Pat Zachry of the Mets, who was Rose's teammate until the Reds traded the right-hander to New York 13 months ago. They both knew the arithmetic of the streak, too: Rose started hitting on June 14, he kept hitting for 36 straight games before arriving in town, he made 56 hits and batted .372 as a streaker. and

now he stood one hit away from tying the league record, set in 1945 by Tommy Holmes of the Boston Braves.

## Holmes on Hand

Holmes, 61, was on hand last night, as director of community relations for the Mets, and he found that Rose was making him a celebrity 33 years after the fact. Bowie Kuhn, the commissioner of baseball, was there, too. And when Rose stepped to the plate, as the leadoff batter in the game, the crowd gave him a standing ovation.

He responded by hitting a solid

high fly to center field, and was 0 for 1. Two innings later, with Paul Moskau on first base and nobody out, he bounced to deep shortstop and into a force play at second base, and was 0 for 2. Two innings later, with two Reds on base and one out, he faked a bunt, then lifted another high fly to Lee Mazzilli in center, and was 0 for 3.

"I hit down on the ball," Rose explained, analyzing the style that has produced 3,090 hits, all for the Cincinnati Reds. "But to Shea last April, I got three up and they went all the way. Still, I'm no singles hitter. I've got over 550 doubles, and led the league in doubles three years."

## Same Pitching

"Are they pitching me the same as before the streak? They've got to, if they want to win the game. Behind me, they've got to face guys like Ken Griffey and Joe Morgan. So they've got to try to win the game, not just stop the streak."

To the rest of the Reds, all the attention lavished on Rose's streak did not produce any great distractions or resentment — not for a team that had won four pennants in seven years and always attracted attention.

"It's great for the Reds," said Johnny Bench, the catcher. "He wants to get 200 hits in a season for the 10th time, other guys want to hit in runs, and the ambitions doverall. Besides, Pete was born to hit, that's his life. He doesn't show much tension, but he moves around more quickly in the field now. He's thinking of one thing: hitting."

## No Grumbling

"We're all used to his hitting," said Fred Norman, the No. 1 left-handed pitcher for the Reds. "But this is getting like a World Series now. For any man to hit in 36 games in a row is unbelievable. As a feat, it outranks pitching a no-hitter. It takes great strength every day."

"To us guys on the team," said Dave Concepcion, the shortstop, "it seems that Pete's getting his every day, anyway. He's always setting records or getting into streaks. We don't notice much change until people say he's nearing a record. That's what Pete Rose does: he hits."

# Lemon Is Named Manager

## Martin Leaves Yankees After Final Scrape

By Murray Chass

KANSAS CITY, July 25 (NYT) — Billy Martin, a tempestuous fighter who had been dismissed from three previous major league managerial jobs, tearfully resigned last night from the one managerial job that he always yearned for — the one with the Yankees.

Bob Lemon, who served as Yankees pitching coach in 1976, was named to replace Martin. Lemon, a fall of Fame pitcher, was dismissed only 24 days ago by the Chicago White Sox. The 57-year-old Lemon, an easy-going man whose personality is the opposite of Martin's, played with Al Rosen, the Yankees president, in Cleveland.

Rosen said that no terms had been determined but that Lemon would manage for "the balance of the season and, I hope, plus." Lemon is to join the team today.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
by United Press International Staff

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	57	38	.600	0
Seattle	54	43	.559	5 1/2
New York	52	45	.537	7 1/2
Detroit	47	50	.484	12 1/2
Cleveland	45	52	.461	14 1/2
Toronto	35	62	.357	24 1/2
West				

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	54	41	.568	0
Los Angeles	53	42	.558	1
Oakland	48	47	.509	6
San Diego	44	52	.457	10
Minnesota	41	55	.424	13 1/2
Chicago	40	55	.419	14 1/2
Seattle	35	64	.354	21

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	51	46	.524	0
Seattle 1, Toronto 2, 1st				
Seattle 2, Toronto 3, 2nd				
Seattle 3, Boston 4, 3rd				
Boston 4, Minnesota 2, 2nd				
California 5, Cleveland 4, 4th				
California 6, Oakland 1				
Los Angeles 5, New York 2				
Chicago 5, Milwaukee 1				
Baltimore 4, Texas 1				
Texas 5, Detroit 1				
Seattle (First 2-3) at Cleveland (Fourth 7-4)				
Seattle (Fourth 3-7) at Toronto (Underway 6-1)				

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York (Quincy 1-1) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				
Oakland (Hiroberg 9-7) at Kansas City (Spartan 11-4)				

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	52	40	.565	0
Pittsburgh	47	45	.509	5
Montreal	47	45	.509	5
New York	47	45	.509	5
St. Louis	39	53	.424	11 1/2
West				

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	50	40	.556	0
Cincinnati	47	45	.509	3 1/2
Los Angeles	47	45	.509	3 1/2
San Diego	47	45	.509	3 1/2
Houston	42	50	.457	8 1/2
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The end of Martin's stormy relationship with George Steinbrenner, the Yankees owner, came just nine days short of the third anniversary of the manager's return to the team he served as a scrappy second baseman in the 1950s.

Although Martin resigned, there was no question that if he had not, he would have been dismissed. "In view of the events of the past 24 hours," Rosen said, "it was inevitable that as president of the New York Yankees I could not allow a man to make the statements that were made."

Sunday night in Chicago, Martin made the statement that ignited the final explosion between the manager and the owner. After the game with the White Sox, Martin asked to talk to this reporter when the team was at O'Hare International Airport. Later, with another reporter present, Martin referred to Reggie Jackson, just returned from a five-day suspension, and to Steinbrenner, who had been convicted of making illegal campaign contributions in an outgrowth of the Watergate case.

"The two of them deserve each other," Martin said. "One's a born liar, the other's convicted."

## Martin's Denial

In announcing his resignation, Martin denied making that remark. "I don't want to hurt this team's chances for the pennant with this undue publicity," Martin said. "The team has a shot at the pennant and I hope they win it. I owe it to my family and my mental well-being to resign. At this time I'm also sorry about these things that were written about George Steinbrenner. He does not deserve them nor did I say them. I've had my differences with George, but we've been able to resolve them."

"I would like to thank" — here he started breaking down and crying — "the Yankee management... the press, the news media, my coaches, my players... and most of all," he began crying more heavily and could not speak for nearly 10 seconds, then gasped out softly — "the fans."

Then, led by Bob Brown, a Kansas City friend who had his arm around the Yankee manager's shoulders, Martin walked quickly down the corridor, his head bowed, his right hand clutching the statement.

He said that he would answer no questions. "That means now and forever," he said, "because I am a Yankee and Yankees do not talk or throw rocks."

Martin, however, flung many rocks during his successful managerial tenure — two American League pennants, one World Series championship — with the Yankees. He was in the second year of a three-year contract, one he signed reluctantly because of the clauses that Steinbrenner included.

## Official Gag

One of those clauses said Martin could not make public comments critical of Steinbrenner or the front office. Last year he was fined \$2,500 for a public outburst against



Billy Martin weeps as he announces resignation.

the front office over personnel matters. Steinbrenner, speaking from his shipbuilding company office in Tampa, Fla., said the Yankees would honor the remaining time on Martin's contract. Martin was being paid about \$80,000 this season and \$90,000 next.

"I am grateful to Billy for his contributions as manager of the Yankees. He brought us a championship. His apologies over the recent incident are accepted with no further comment necessary. I think Billy knows of our concern for the well-being of his family and himself. We wish him good luck."

Martin leaves the Yankees just five days before the annual Old-timers' game and after the team had won five games in a row. He was hired three years ago on Old-timers' Day after the Yankees dropped Bill Virdon. Martin previously had managed Minnesota, Detroit and Texas.

## Not the End

Anybody who knows Martin, though, thinks he will work again with another team, perhaps even as a manager if his health permits. He has been suffering from a liver ailment.

Brad Corbett, owner of the Texas Rangers who dropped Martin in 1975 has told Martin he would hire him for a front office job that

would make him a super scout and an adviser to Corbett.

Martin suffered through a series of near firings in the last year and a half. One of those came exactly one year ago Monday when Dick Howser, the Yankee's third base coach, was said to be set to replace Martin. A month before that, Martin nearly came to blows with Jackson in the team's dugout during a nationally televised game in Boston and two days later Martin again was on the brink of dismissal. That day, Jackson went to Steinbrenner and helped convince the owner to retain Martin.

## In the Middle

This time Jackson again found himself in the middle because of his five-day suspension for bunting a week ago when Martin ordered him to hit away.

Martin, who seemed to be losing his players' respect this season, was in serious trouble last month when the defending champion Yankees led eight games behind the Boston Red Sox. Steinbrenner was present at the last game in Boston and was believed to have pressured Rosen to make a change.

However, the following Monday, June 26, Martin met with Rosen and Steinbrenner and the owner announced that Martin's job was secure for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Murdoch's statement in this regard has been corroborated and is accepted for the purposes of my determination.

A leading candidate for top rookie honors before breaking an ankle during the 1976-77 season, Murdoch finished with 32 goals and 24 assists. Last year Murdoch scored 27 goals and 28 assists in 66 games.

Mr. Murdoch has admitted that he had this illegal drug in his possession," Ziegler said. "He has consistently denied that it was for his use and has maintained that it was by accident that he came by same and that it was his intention to throw it away, but that he forgot and it got placed in his baggage by

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# Atlanta Ends Philadelphia's 5-Game Winning Streak

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